OYES' INK POWDER AND LI.

QUID INK. setures determined to furnish the A. sk Powder and lok, which should yit to the most important uses in schools, &c., and succeeded most fultimonials will show:

at 'Office, Boston. June 15, 1830.

& Noves, ing used your Ink about seven years, to inform you, that it fully answers my from the appearance of the Records in g satisfied that it is superior to any I flows well, and gives a beautiful per-

etfully. HENRY ALLINE. unk, Keene, N. H. Jan. 1, 1831.

sk. Keene,
k. Noyes,
k. No

n respectfully, N. DANA, Cashier. New-York City, March 19, 1827.

wer to your request respecting the in this office, I state with pleasure is much approved of, and I recomarticle to every one who is desirous Writing Ink.

porting Ink.
DORUS BAILEY, Post Master.
Fashington City, April 10, 1824.
E NOVES,
the last year I have been using your
een much pleased with it, and have
mending it to all who are desirous of
their writing.
O. CARR, Cashier.
ichigan, Detroit, July 5, 1820.

O. CARR, Cashier.
Detroit, July 5, 1820.
prepared from Mesers Maynard &
r several years past, and are quite
aws easily from the pen and has a
mency of color which are not com-

Ink.
C. C. TROWBRIDGE, Cashier.
cturers, Nos. 13 & 15, Cornhill, (late
to, and by Booksellers, Stationers,
and Traders generally, throughout
cow March 9.

NOTICE.
and Painted Floor Cloth Company
they have appointed Messrs. LOAgents, for the sale of Carpets manablishment in Roxbury.
Sewer will occupy the store No.
4, where the subscriber may be found
I concerns of the N. E. P. F. Cloth

him here, or at Roxbury, will re-

RTNERSHIP AND AGENY NOTICE.
removed his stock of Carpetings
ington-street, lately occupied by
Floor Cloth Company. He has
E A. BREWER into copartuerunities in future will be done un& BREWER.

R, having been appointed Agents annufactured by the New-England apany, are now enabled to offer to e assortment of PAINTED and NGS, of the following descriptions,

of any length that may be wanted, een painted under the immediate el Perkins, who has been engaged abor of years, and are all warranted lifes, and are all warranted

ish, Brussels, Floor and Stair to, Venetian Floor and Stair do.; erminster Floor and Stair Car-

well Carpetings and Hearth Ruga

il be sold at low prices, either at

March 9.

medicine or food to children and position, without their tasting, or assing into the stomach.

passing into the stomach.

R & BROTHERS, Nos. 90 and 92
EN'R WIGHT, 46 Milk street, and
Corner of Federal and Williams

shall sell at auction, on WEDNES-pril, at 12 o'clock, at noon, at Ten-n, by virtue of a decree of the Court nty of Middlesex, so much of the Real lansfield, deceased, as will raise the ad fifty-four dollars and fifty cents, to charges of administration. The Es-late Mansion-house with about 13-4 at the out buildings thereon; and a re and orcharding amourteann there-

I the out buildings thereon; and a cand orcharding apportenant there-The premises present a desirable asant town. Purchasers who may sidence, are invited to view and ex-hich will positively be sold at that ment of the estate of the deceased, when few of all invenderance.

PERIOR PRINTING INK.

NG has constantly for sale at the Boston Ink Manufactory, No. 36, loston, Book and News Ink, manufac-

CLARK, warranted, and on liberal

ve used for several months past, Book

ed Factory on the Ladies' Maga works, and are free to express excellent qualities. 28. PUTSAM & HUST.

for nine months past on the Pow-Dam, from the above Factory, and

nerican Traveller Office the last

und it to be more uniformly good used. We think we can safely

rs as being of superior quality.
23, 1829. BADGER & PORTER.

in our Office for several months factured by Mr. George Clark, mmend it to be equal, if not superior SHAW & CUSHING.

27, 1829.

I lok manufactured by Mr. George County and have found it superior to

pust, and have found it superior to ever used in printing the Tremont much trouble to get Ink that would ng so strong as to tear the paper, some expressly for such work, which pusse wished; and which I can safe-uters, believing it superior to any we can obtain.

Philanthropist & Investigator, ne extent the Newspaper Ink, manuscree Clark, I fully concur in charger & Porter in regard to its qual-ecommend it to the notice of the Galaxies B. Yerrisgres.

ne time past at the Office of Meers, Book Ink manufactured by Mr. do with confidence and cheerfulness

sternity as being superior in our opin E. WARE. 25, 1829. H. ADAMS.

25, 1829.

I have used Book Ink from the Fac-CLARK, and with confidence re-luse.

EDMUND CUSHING.

ry 27, 1829. led on lak from the above named Jan. 19.

E. G. House.

v can obtain.

25, 1829.

JAMES HERROD.

MEDICINE SPOON.

SAMUEL PERKINS.

TERMS. \ \\ \frac{\$3 \ a year-or, \$2,50 \ in advance. \\ Six copies for \$12,50 \ in advance.

# RELIGIOUS.

For the Boston Recorder. REMEDY FOR THE ALLEGED DEFECTS IN

THE SYSTEM OF TRAVELLING AGENCIES. THE SYSTEM OF TRAVELLING AGENCIES.
We believe the impression is somewhat extensive in the minds of intelligent Christians, that there are defects in the present system of Travelding Agencies for our Benevolent Institutions, which demand a remedy. Without attempting a full discussion of the subject, we will alfude to a few of the prominent difficulties pertaining to it, and then to a remedy which, we think, requires the considuation of energy Christian.

ation of every Christian.
We premise, however, that we do not now refer we premise, however, that we do not now refer at all to the moral wastes of our country; where lit-tle is known concerning the Benevolent operations of the day, and there are neither ministers nor in-telligent Christians to carry them forward, and

the day, and there are the the forward, and where, for the present, at least, they can be prosecuted only by the aid of laborers from abroad. In other parts of the country, where the privileges of the Gospel are enjoyed, we believe the general fact to be, that the labors of qualified Travelling Agents have been a fruitful source of the success and usefulness of our Benevolent Institutions. But these Institutions, in prosecuting their object by this means, have encountered, among others, the following difficulties.

1. To find qualified men, who can be released from other engagements. This difficulty is one which, at present, is altogether insurmountable; and must continue to be so, until a great number of laborers are raised up, or qualified men shall more distinctly recognise the paramount obligations of the church to sustain her operations for spreading the Gospel.

spreading the Gospel.

The reluctance of qualified men to engage in Agencies. The service involves the separation from home, and friends, and books; the encountering of the lukewarmness of many Christians, and the open opposition of enemies; and is in all res-pects irks one, except as the heart is fired with a pects irks one, except as the heart is fired with a love of the Apostolic work of spreading the Gos-pel, and moved by a perpetual sense of obligation

8. The unavoidable expense involved. So far as Incumaronause expense invoiced. So rar as know, the general rule adopted by our Benevo-it Societies has been to give Agents the smallest impensation essistent with moral right; the me essentially as is allowed to Missionaries; r which may be nearly equivalent to the support eccived by stationed preachers of the Gospel gen-rally, exclusive of those in our larger towns and

erally, exclusive of those in our larger towns and villages. Yet the total expense incurred each year for agencies, as appears by the Annual Reports of our Benevolent Societies, is very considerable.

4. A prejudice in the minds of many against the system of Travelling Agencies. To some the expense just alluded to, is an objection. To others, the fact that public appeals are so often made in their own hearing. To others, a surmise, that the Agent has obtained a lucrative employment, and is rather an incumbrance than a help, to the and is rather an incumbrance than a help, to the nstitution he professes to serve. And strange to institution he professes to serve. And strange to say, complaints of this kind, so far as made by professed Christians, most frequently proceed from those who allow themselves habitually to rest in inaction until they shall be aroused by the presence of an Agent. But let us for a moment contile. The Remedia

ler The Remedy. Let Christians and Christian ministers faithfully sustain the various departments of Christian Besustain the various departments of Christian Benevolence among themselves, without the presence of Agents and the occasion for employing them, and with it all the evils alleged, will, in a great degree, cease at once, and for ever. This should be remembered by all who feel that agencies are becoming too numerous. But in order to remedy the evil, they must not merely resolve to carry forward these operations, and then procrastinate the performance, which is just what renders agencies necessary; but must search out their duty, and as Cecil emphatically said, "do it." Especially should ministers of the Gospel see that their congregations are enlightened in respect to the duty

and Ohio, it has an equal numer to be a comparative New Settlements; it has one in the Western District of New-York; but three presses, in the Mediterranean; a third, with has no other, if we except the much interrupted labors of an esteemed brother in the interior of sent to China.

Here then is a Society, having for its object to ted at Bombay; a greater number at Malta; and a simply our whole land, and as far as Providence still greater number at the Sandwich Islands. The supply our whole land, and as far as Providence opens the way, the world, with Tracts, to be d at cost to such as can purchase, and furnished gratuitously to such as cannot; with no pecus except the proceeds of public lent; and with no Agent employed except those in the comparatively limited fields now mentioned, the sustaining of whom and furnishing them Tracts for gratuitous distribution, involves, beyond their

in these circumstances, the fact is so evident that it must be palpable to all, that the work will proceed just so far as Christians come forward and act in their own spheres of labor, in supplying the population with Tracts, and in raising pecuniary means; and that it will, and can, proceed no fa ther. We lay these facts before all who desire the enlargement of the Redeemer's kingdom, and who rejuce in the rich effusions of the Holy Spirit which have attended these unassuming publications; be-seeching God to make each individual faithful in discharging the duties and obligations devolving on himself, that this precious cause may not be

INFLUENCE OF THE MONTHLY TRACT DISTRIBU-

If no other good were effected by this system of rt than the mere bringing to light of the moral condition of the neglected portions of our popula-tion, and rendering them the objects of prayer and of Christian solicitude, the end attained would warrant all the efforts made. But God is blessing the Tracts, and the personal labors of the Distributors, wherever the system is faithfully, perseveringly, and prayerfully prosecuted. In all those places especially where He is graciously pouring

truth. The presence of God in the churches furnishes a new motive to those who have absented themselves now to attend; the glowing heart of comfort of civilized life are rapidly gaining ground; a witness, that the Massachusetts Missionar, So-Yale, Brown, Princeton, and various other colleges the Distributor will add persuasion to his lips; and his access to the throne of grace will enable him by faith to bring down spiritual blessings. Indeed

multitudes are exemplary in their morals, and not ciety is not forgotten by us.

A fact worthy of specific properties of the ciety is not forgotten by us.

It may be doubted, whether a strictly moral man

"During the seven years of the ciety is not forgotten by us."

A fact worthy of specific properties of the ciety is not forgotten by us."

A fact worthy of specific properties of the ciety is not forgotten by us."

A fact worthy of specific properties of the ciety is not forgotten by us."

A fact worthy of specific properties of the ciety is not forgotten by us." his access to the throne of grace will enable him hy faith to bring down spiritual blessings. Indeed this system of effort, faithfully performed, is so important a means of pronoting and furthering the revisual of religion in the churches, and extending its influence to those who have been living far from God, that it would seem no Christian, who is conscious of his duties and his privileges, can fail of giving it his decided support; his prayers; and as the opportunity is allorded, his own energetic performed, is so in the churches and not a few are truly pious.

It may be doubted, whether a strictly moral man or woman could have been found on the islands, but one—O how good the Lord is—but one person has died in my parish, without giving satisfactory exidence of having been born again. And that the would seem no Christian, who is conscious of his duties and his privileges, can fail of giving it his decided support; his prayers; and as the opportunity is allorded, his own energetic performed, is so important a means of pronoting and furthering the review or woman could have been found on the islands, but one—O how good the Lord is—but one person has died in my parish, without giving satisfactory excidence of having been born again. And that been been living the review or woman could have been found on the islands, but one—O how good the Lord is—but one—O how good the Lord read or reagan in the churches, and extending its influence to those who have been living far from God, that it would seem no Christian, who is conscious of his duties and his privileges, can fail of giving it his decided support; his prayers; and as the opportunity is aflorded, his own energetic per-

NEW TRACTS,

Issued by the American Tract Society.
No. 240. Putnam and the Wolf, 24 pages,
No. 241. On the Hope of Future Repentance, 4

No. 242. Hitchcock on the Manufacture of Ardent Spirits, 28 pages.
No. 243. A Voice from Heaven, 4 pages.
No. 244. M'Ilvaine's Address to Young Men on

Temperance, 24 pages.
No. 245. Children of the Forest, 20 pages.
No. 246. Joseph Archer, the converted Sailor,

16 pages. No. 247. Who slew all these? 4 pages. No. 248. Memoir of Zuinglius, the Swiss Re-No. 249. Dr. Sewall's Address on the Effects

No. 249. Dr. Sewaira Address on the of Intemperance, 24 pages.
No. 250. The Scape Goal, 12 pages.
No. 251. Peter Bayssiere's Narrative of his own conversion to the Protestant Faith, 32 pages.

No. 252. Mary La Fleur, 4 pages.

These publications are sold at the rate of 15 paone cent, each cover being printed, and

ounted as 4 pages.
Also, 17 new Handbill Tracts; being Nos. 37 to

Also, Pike's Persuasives to Early Piety, Containing 360 pages, 18mo. Price \$2 cents ound. This work has been through several editions and had an extensive sale in England. It is an able and pungent appeal to the understanding, heart, and conscience of the young, urging the im-portance of an immediate attention to the concerns of the soul; and perhaps no work extant is better calculated, under the blessing of the Holy Spirit, to secure this important design.

### For the Boston Recorder. AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS. NO. 3.

The reaction of our foreign missions upon the churches which sustain them, (considered in my last paper,) is itself a sufficient compensation for the cost of those missions. It is more than that:

the cost of those missions. It is more than that; the return has been "good measure, pressed down, shaken together, running over."

We now pass to the direct influence of the missions of the Board upon the heathen world.

A moment's reflection will teach us, that but a part, and probably a small part, of this influence is open to distinct human observation. Who can look into the thousands of minds and hearts, to which our missionaries have access? Who can observe the happy changes and medifications in the thousands of family circles, effected by their converthousands of family circles, effected by their conver-sations, preaching, and publications, and by the sight or report of their holy lives? Who can re-late the particular histories of all their tracts, and of all the portions of God's word, which they put in circulation? Some of the more obvious facts

Fifty missionary stations have been formed, at each of which the gospel is regularly preached.

Three languages, before unwritten, have been writing by persons in the employment

The New Testament, and parts of the Old Testament, have been translated into three languages;

-that of the Sandwich Islanders, after reducing

ses, in India; and a fourth is about being

More than ten millions of pages have been prin number of pages in the eleven languages, filled with matter prepared chiefly by our own missionaries, and printed at the expense of the Board, is nearly forly millions, most of them stored

Full 70,000 learners have enjoyed the benefit of r mission schools; and now, there at least 50,000, the greater part adults.

Filteen years ago, the populous northern district

of Ceylon had not a single Christian school. Now through the agency of the Board, more than 600 girls and more than 2700 hundred boys are in schools designed primarily for teaching the rudi-ments of Christian knowledge, and 215 are boarding scholars in more advanced studies under the immediate superintendance of our missionaries; vw. 115 in academies, 80 in a college, and 20 in a eological seminary, all of which institutions ori-nated in the mission, and are sustained by it.

Ten years ago, there were no books in the Sandwich Islands, and there was no demand for them. Now two presses cannot supply the demand, though they print 600 reams of paper in a year, equivalent to 22,000 volumes of 300 pages each, or 800,000 tracts of eight pages.

Ten years ago, reading and writing were an un-heard of, or unintelligible process to all the people, of every rank, in the Sandwich Islands: now, thousands write, and many thousands read.

Ten years ago, there was not a school in all the Sandwich Islands. Now, six hundred of the natives, instructed by our missionaries, are employed in teaching schools on the islands.

Ten years ago, the whole nation of the Sand-

sociation of a thousand members, formed for reli-gious inquiry and the suppression of vice; and all its members solemnly engage not to distil, or buy, or sell, or drink any kind of adent spirits, or offer them to their friends, or give them to their laborers.

In one district of another island, a society, requiring good morals as a condition of membership, has upwards of fice thousand members.

Looking on the Sandwich Islands alone, see we not enough of benign and heavenly influence, to serve as an offset to all our expenditure?

But taking the whole field again into view, we count more than target medical country.

count more than twelve hundred converts from heathenism, in consequence of our missions, coming up every communion day, to the Lord's Table,

up every communion day, to the Lord's Table, glad with the hopes of heaven.

A great and indispensable work of preparation has been accomplished. Much land was to be possessed, and most of it was mexplored when the Board was instituted. Large tracts have since been surveyed, and some forests cleared, much ground broken, much good seed sown. In several, the time of harvest is not yet come; but here and there, over hill and dale and plain, the harvest

Of late years there has been an apparent accele-

ation in our work:—

More than half the converts in our mission churches were admitted within three years past.

Within the same time, more than a third of our

earners came into the schools. More than a fourth part of our printing has been

one within two years.

The demand for missionaries has increased rapidly within a few years;—not so much from new developements of the baleful influence of heathenism, as from the increasing facilities, the brightening prospects for missionary exertions, in some of the fields we have providentially been led to occupy.

In most of these fields a missionary can now en-ter sooner on his work, and can do more work in the same time, and to better advantage, than he the same time, and to better advantage, than he could some years ago. He much sooner learns the language, manners, customs, prejudices, and necessities of the people. He learns to converse and preach sooner; and the press with the increasing ability and disposition to read among the people around him, increases his power amazingly. There is, therefore, not only an increase in the demand for missionaries, but in the value of missionary service. A missionary is warth more and there ary service. A missionary is worth more, and there is more inducement to become a missionary.—But the demand for missionaries, as well as the pros-

pect of supply, must be reserved for a future time. Meanwhile it may be asked, Whether, in view of the beneficial influence of these missions at home and abroad, the churches will not consent to sustain and enlarge them? Is there any way of spen-ding a portion of our wealth to better advantage? Is there any way, in which we can by our prayers, our wealth, and our labors, bring more glory to God, and more good to man?

### AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY. OW TO CREATE A SAFE PERMANENT FUND.

An agent of the American Education Society in West, speaking of a town in Ohio, says:-This is a little town where, about six years ago, the church raised at one time six dollars for Home Missionary purposes, and thought the result a noble one, as it was more than they had ever raised the church has grown in number and in grace, so that the congregation now support a minister three fourths of the time, and though the evening that Should ministers of the Gospel see that their congregations are enlightened in respect to the duty of evangelizing the world—the great object for which the Redeemer died, and for which His many the many the many that the subject should be treated as a practical one, and the duty be calculated one, and the duty be calculated one, and the duty be calculated one and the spirit of Christ is formation as a problem of the evidences of piety; for "if a many have not the Spirit of Christ in the location of this subject on the present state of His."

The standard many that used by the 12, 000,000 of the Mahratia people.

The standard many the colored of the evidences of piety; for "if a min have not the Spirit of Christ in the location of this subject on the present state of His."

The bearing of this subject on the present state of the American Tract Society.

Throughout a great portion of the United the States this Society has now no Travelling Agent, In the four States of Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, it has an equal number of Agents, two of whom are lawnen are lawnen, and all of whom are lawnen are lawnen, and all of whom are lawnen, and all of whom are lawnen are lawnen, and all of whom are lawnen, and all of whom are lawnen are lawnen, and all of whom are l

From a Quarterly Report. January. THE ANXIOUS PASTOR. "Nothing unusual has transpired among my people since my last Report, ill within a few weeks. I am now not without strong hopes that God is with us indeed. A few patterner of provider and the control of the instances of special attention have lately been discovered. One young married lady was received to the church Sabbath before last, on profession of her faith—another lady was propounded for admis-sion last Sabbath—another has just left me, who came to inquire, "What she must do to be saved?" Several others are known to be particularly ed with the snows of more than sixty winters, pt fessed a hope in Christ at our meeting last Th lay evening. O that these may be but as the first drops from the gathering cloud of blessing, which shall soon pour upon us a rich profusion of convert-ing mercies! Yet—if these he all that we are to re-ceive, how can we be sufficiently grateful! Who can estimate the mercy bestowed in the salvation of one soul? I would indeed be grateful, but I cannot be satisfied, and I pray that I never may be, while there is a soul committed to my charge, unconverted. To human apperance, nothing but a revival will save us from utter ruin. The wicked never slumber, and never become weary; they pursue their course with all the zeal and tervor they could, if heaven was to be gained—and while we have slept, they have made fearful progress. God only can arrest them. It is humbly hoped, that He is now causing the hour of darkness to pass away. Our meetings are full, solemn, and many eyes moistened with tears—oh, may they be the tears of that repentance which is unto

"This evening is the season for our monthly concert, and I hope for further evidence of the Lord's special presence with us. O that I could speak to the churches for a special interest in their prayers for us this evening! But it is a comfortringly, and prayerfully prosecuted. In all those places especially where He is graciously pouring out of His Spirit, there are most animating encouragements. In multitudes of instances, the Spirit's influences are found to have preceded the Distributor, and caused a preparation of heart to receive the

body of the impenitent are yet spared. They are yet in a state of probation, and have the power of repentance, and are within the pale of God's mercy. O what gratitude is due to God, that their precious souls are not irrecoverably lost—and that some messenger of grace may yet be the honored instrument of their conversion."

Some "little missionary stations" are more blessed than others. "Even so, Father! for so it seemeth good in thy sight." But faithful labora will sooner or later prove a blessing to them all.

And we have reason to believe that all those servants of God who occupy them, endeaver to be faithful-and they are commonly more or less successful, immediately. But, there are many, whose faith and patience are not a little tried-who find the members of their churches, no helpers in their

## RESOLUTIONS

Of the First Church in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia.

At a recent meeting of the communicants of this church, their pastor, the Rev. James Patterson, submitted the following resolutions, which, after due consideration, were solemnly adopted and confirmed by covenant, viz.

1. Resolved to watch over one another as brothers and sisters; and that if any manufact should

thers and sisters; and that if any member should neglect regularly to attend on public worship and he sacraments, we will visit them, talk with them

and endeavor to reclaim them.

H. Resolved to settle all disputes immediately. if any there should be among the brethren and sis-ters, and thus promote brotherly love, and not him-

er each other in our prayers.

III. Resolved to try to be more active in promoting revivals of religion; 1st, By going out two and two into the lanes and alleys, and holding prayer meetings in the evenings.—2dly, By each one's buying and keeping silways two or three copies of Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion, Alicin's Alarm, Baxter's Call to the Unconverted, and Saint's Everlasting Rest, or some such Books; and by loaning or selling them to persons, with a view to awaken them to the great concerns of their souls.

—3.lly, By visiting among careless singuest and tree. -3dly, By visiting among careless sinners, and try-- Striy, By Island animag Garleses sinners, and try-ing to get them to places of public worship. 4thly, By holding a number of Bible Classes on Sabbath evenings, for careless young persons; and trying to make the study of the Bible interesting to them. - 5thly, By holding Bible Classes in the Church on the Sabbath, one hour before the commencement of the afternoon service, in which the Eiders and others shall teach the younger communicants, with a view to indoctrinate them.—6thly, By resolving the whole church into a temperance society, every member of which shall abstain from the use of ardent spirits, and both by precept and example dis-

dent spirits, and both by precept and example dis-courage the use of them in others.

Before the adoption of the foregoing Resolutions, Isa. xxiv. 25; 2 Kings xxiii. 3; 2 Chron. xv. 12, and xxxiv. 31; and Nehemiah ix. 38, and x. 29, were read, to show that it is no new thing for God's

whose concurrence is requisite to give validity to the proceedings of the Corporation. 4. By the constitution of the Commonwealth the University placed under the control of the Legisla ch, it is expressly declared, shall have the por er of " making such alterations in the govern-of the said University, as shall be conducive to advantage and the interest of the republic of letters in as full a manner as might have been done by the lay." And in the exercise of the power thus re-Overseers. From the adoption of the constitu-tion tili 1810, that Board consisted of "the Gover-or, Licut. Governor, Council, and Senate of the mmonwealth, together with the Ministers of e Congregational Churches in the towns of Cam-idge, Watertown, Charlestown, Boston, Roxhuand Dorchester." In 1810 a law was passed, which "the Senate was omitted as a constitu-t part of the Board, and instead thereof, the President of the Senate only, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, were introduced, and an elective body of fifteen Clergymen and fifteen laymen." In 1812 this law was repealed, and the government of the College restored to its former standing. And in 1814 another law was passed, by which the Board of Overseers was constituted as at present; of the Governor, Lieut. Governor, Council, Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President of the University, ex-officies, and fifteen Clergymen and fifteen Layvacancies among whom are to be filled by election. And by virtue of the same authority given them by the constitution, the Legislature may, at any time, make any other "alterations in government of the said University" which shall deem " conducive to its advantage, and the interest of the republic of letters." Should it be said that the Legislature cannot make such alterations without the consent of the Corporation and erseers, there are two replies. 1. There is no evidence that such consent was required to give validity to the changes made in the constitution the University by the Colonial and Provincial legislatures. 2. The act of 1812 though protested against by the Corporation and Overseers was sub-

Yale, Brown, Princeton, and various other colleges in the country, the institution of a particular corporation, or of a particular denomination; it is, like the Universities of Virginia, Kentucky, Georgia, &c, the institution of the State. And as such, it ought, clearly, to be conducted on the most liberal principles. Every thing in its management ought to be carefully avoided which shall have a tendency to give it, in the estimation of the community, a political or sectarian character. It should, as far as possible, be so conducted that parents of all parties and all denominations shall have the like inducements to send to it their some. And having ducements to send to it their sons. And having been endowed so liberally, and being furnished with so many and such able instructers, and such with so many and such able instructers, and such unrivalled apparatus, library, &c., there ought to be found in it the greater portion of the young men of Massachusetts who are receiving a collegiate education, and there ought to be found resorting to it, from year to year, a large number of students from other States, more, it may be safely said, than to any other college in the Union. What then, have been the facts? The statement of them will be given in any next communication. be given in my next communication.
ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

[The publication of the following introductory remarks our pages, together with the statement of facts which the members of their churches, no helpers in their work—but cold at heart, and dead weights on all their movements. It is not the least of the evils attending a destitution of divine ordinances, that the Christian character itself grows up, deformed and almost shapeless. Nor is it the smallest trial of a missionary, to find those who should be his fellow-laborers, asserting fordship over him, and dictating his course of conduct, as though he was their servant, not the Lord's. While such a spirit pervades a feeble church, its prayers, and labors, and sacrifices are all blighted. No spirit of revival can dwell there, and no man of God can long abide there. request that he will condense his evidence as far as may be, and that the controversy may not be prolonged beyond the limits which he has now proposed. We do not wish to engage in contention with the Methodist denomination, as our pages for lifteen years will bear witness. In this instance, it appears some of them at least feel aggreeved with what we have published, and the proof is demanded. If "Titus," who aboue is responsible, does not substantiate his assertions, let them fall to the ground. If he should substantiate them, let them be duly weighed; and we trust that the writer will not be regarded as an "enemy because he tells them the truth." The following was dated Feb 12.]

For the Boston Recorder.

### REMARKS Preparatory to a statement of Facts.

Mr. Stowe,-I have just cast my eye upon the editorial remarks in the N. E. Christian Herald of January 26. I very much regret that you should have become the subject of so much censure for inserting in your columns the article on Methodist Missions; since I only am responsible for the state-ments there made; and as wishing to be held re-

sponsible, I sent you my name to be given up, whenever you should think it expedient. Though most readers of the article above mentioned would suppose, that in matters of complaint, the nutber had particular references the measures which had been pursued by the more active Methwhich had been pursued by the more active Methodists, in his own region; yet this was not distinctly mentioned. This omission I sincerely regret. I now make this limitation expressly. How far these objectionable measures are a sample of those pursued in other and distant parts of the land, I have no certain means of knowing; nor is it a sub-ject with which I am at present concerned.

Having expressly made the above limitation, which was at first intended, I think there can be

no misunderstanding.

The editor of the N. E. Christian Herald has marked out the course I am to pursue, since he has called upon me "to retract or substantiate" my statements, "or lie under the imputation of having fabricated an article, abounding in falsehoods, base, malicious and unprovoked." I rejoice that he has allowed me the liberty to "substantiate" my statements, which I could be substantiate? stantiate" my statements, which I could have scarcely expected, since he had just pronounced them to be "fraught with misrepresentations and falsehoods," I shall not retract, so long I am convinced, that my statements are founded in truth— I am not willing to submit to an unmerited imputation—and if, in giving the truth in evidence, I should present before the public some unpleasant

facts-facts, painful for me to state, and for pious Christians to hear, the editor must not forget, that Allow me occasionally a small space in one of thrown upon the article in question, as will exonerate me from the charge of 'having prepared a ma-licious fabrication against the Methodists;' and you, of having published 'an article laden with—stale slander and abuse.' Though the general facts on which my statements were based, have long been before me, yet more particularity respecting some sary; wherefore, I request all who take any interest in the subject, to exercise a little patience. I hope not to pollute your pages with any thing bit ter or mulcious—unkind or unchristian. Tires.

# INTELLIGENCE.

### INTERESTING FROM FRANCE. We are in lebted to a gentleman of this city for per-

mission to publish the following highly interesting extract of a letter, dated Paris, Jan. 29th, received by the last arrival from Havre .- N. Y. Observer.

A separation has taken place in the Catholic Church, and a portion of them have established a form of worship grounded upon views and principles that approach very near to Protestantism. Some persons express doubts of the piety of the leaders in this coolesiastical revolution. Time will Meantime I send you a copy of the Articles of Faith adopted by the separatists, who style themselves the Orthodox Catholic Church. There is surely a wide field opened for action in this country, where the Bible is scarcely known, and so little of real religion exists.

Articles of Faith of the Orthodox Catholic Church.

The word of God is our only guide of faith. We admit the three symbols of the Apostles,

of 'N and of St. Athanasius.
3. We recognize as eanonical all the books of the Old and New Testaments that the Reformed Church admits as such, and we consider the read-ing of them as of indispensable necessity.

4. We believe that there are two sacraments of divine institution-Baptism and the Holy Supper. We admit the others only as pious ceremonies, that have existed from the earliest period of the

Var. C. Done IC

5. The service of the Sacrament will no longer be performed in Latin, but in a familiar tongue, after the ritual of the Church.

ter the ritual of the Church.
6. Auricular confession is not of divine precept; we do not require it of any one; but the faithful, before approaching the Holy Table, should prepare themselves to receive general absolution.
7. We do not recognize any days of abstinence. As to fasting we submit it to the piety of the faithful. studies with the design of preparing himself for the professor's chair, and it is probable that in time he would have been elected to fill such an one at Ge-

8. We admit a Hierarchy in the Church, and hierarchy is to be composed of Bishops, Priests and Deacons.

9. Our veneration for the Saints consists in thanking God for the grace He bestowed upon

them.

10. Religious instruction being of the first necessity for the people, we consider it the most important of our duties to disseminate freely the Bread of the word of God.

To the above we add the following translation of a letter to the Editor of the Berlin Evangelical Church Journal, from their correspondent in Paris. The letter is dated as far back as the fifth July, just before the Revolution in Paris, but it throws important light on the religious state of France

that he would not unite with the views of the the-ological faculty. As respects learning and talent, M. Monod infinitely surpasses him. All depends on the persons who shall be selected as the jury. Since I wrote you last, many months have elapsed without my having had leisure to take up my pen. The scene changes so suddenly, that the circle of vision which I have now before me, differs greatly from what it was then. The Lord governs His church with power. Sometimes He allows that a state of stupidity should prevail over it lows that a state of stupidity should prevail over it for centuries, and then in a moment He wakes it up. In our day both characteristics are common, and in France chiefly are they most manifest. While in many provinces are only signs of death, in others life is imparted from place to place. Here and there the Lord has a great people who stand prepared with watching and prayer for contest. The departments of Aisne, North, and Somme are chiefly remarkable in this respect. I have lately date. The government drew the conclusion that they could not be the judges, and adjourned the meeting to another time in order to elect another jury. Does not the Providence of God in this matter show, that by the conduct of the opposers themselves the result which we feared is prevented? We feel our confidence strengthened by this event. Moreover the state of our academies is so sad, that even among persons who do not receive the Gospel in all its extent, many wish for the election of chiefly remarkable in this respect. I have lately visited the first, and although I have not travelled wholly through it, I have seen enough to compel me to glorify the name of Him who hath accom-The Church at St. Quentin was founded two years ago. It has for its pastor, Rev. William Monod, who for a long time imbibed the errors of the clergy at Geneva, where he studied, but who a short time before his call was converted to the Christian faith. The Lord bestowed upor m unusual simplicity, and this gives him great in fluence in his ministrations. Conversions are numerous. It may be said that the Lord adds almost daily to the church such as shall be saved. This awakening exists among the poor and the Roman Catholics chiefly, who go in crowds to hear his

During the week which I spent at St. Quentin. an Englishman was converted upon his death bed. For a long time he had shown the greatest opposition to the truth, and when Mr. Moned ca im with the consolations of the Gospel, he said to is attendants: "Take away the man, he gives me his attendants: fever!" But the word was in his soul a two-edged sword. His enmity was changed to love, and he left the world in the triumphs of Christian faith. He ceased not to praise God, to bless the Lord who had purchased him with His blood, and to tell all who came to him, what a happy change he had experienced. Mr. Monod said rightly, he was called five minutes before midnight. This conversion has made a great impression in the town, especially among Englishmen, and it is hoped it will bring forth more fruit. You have doubtless heard of the opposition which is shown to Mr. Monod. It was excited by some rich families, for the rest of the parish received the truth with eagerness. Matters were pushed as far as possible. The consistory desired the dismission of their pastor. This step could not be taken, because our Confession of Faith contains the doctrines which displeased the consistory, and also because the government will not interfere in the affairs of our churches. Peace

youth are converted.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The New-York papers of last Saturday, speak of the ravival in that city as still continuing its progress. Tuesday of last week was observed as a day of fasting and prayer. The Presbyterian churches as atmosphism of the twenty of the continuity, and one house was opened for a sermon to those who were not members of the church. "It is believed," says the Observer, "that a meeting of higher interest and more deep solemnity has not taken place in the last two months. There are cheering indications that the work of the Lord is going on with power in the city among the various denominations benefitive mentioned that the work of the Lord is going on with power in the city among the various denominations benefitive mentioned that the work of the Lord is going on with power in the city among the various denominations benefitive mentioned that the people of God seem to feel, that religion need not decline on account of their pressing and extensive commercial employments." A three days meeting is held this week, commercing with Wednesday. It was agreed on by the ministers, who invite all the Presbyterian churches to unite. is again nearly restored.

The design of my journey to St. Quantin, was to attend a meeting of Christians from various places to inquire what could be done to advance the kingdom of God. Some preachers excepted, the delegates consisted of peasants. There were about twenty in number, one from each of the site. be kingles or Gold. Some practices excepted, the company of the position of the designed company of the position of the positi about twenty in number, one from each of the vil-

sard, Professor of Sacred Eloquence and Christian morals at Montaubin, whose great age had for many years made it impossible for him to exert any influence, leaves a chair vacant. The govern-ment has directed all the consistories to consult upon the candidates who are proposed for it. The consultation has arrayed the different religious parties more openly against each other, than was the Christians have applied to many men case before whose piety is approved, and whose ment is dis

ing,-and that their teachers exemplify in their lives the siderations had not restrained us from asking him | to leave his present situation, Adolph Monod, min-ister at Lyons, without doubt the first pulpit orawer of religion in their own hearts and conduct.

[Ch. Secretary abr. ister at Lyons, without doubt the first purple ora-tor in France, in whom are combined, with deep learning and a great talent for the investigation and defence of the truth, a lively faith and earnest zeal. Before his conversion, he had directed his

neva, had not his new views shut the door of such hopes to him. While his friends on account of his peculiar situation hesitated to urge him, M. Monod

offered himself as a candidate. He was also pro-posed by a great number of the Consistories. Among other candidates, the only volunteer is M.

Poupot, formerly preacher at Soreze, whose religious views are not in accordance with the Gospel. Should be be called to be professor, it is not to be

expected that the plan of instruction would be changed for the better. But as he is a man of in-

dependent mind, there are reasons for believing

The electors met the 21st June, and the major

were inimical in their views to the fundamental doctrines of the Gospel. But mark! three profes-

sors, members of the majority, declared, three protes-sors, members of the majority, declared, three days before, that in no case, however great his services might be, could they agree upon the same candi-date. The government drew the conclusion that

pel in all its extent, many wish for the election of an Orthodox professor. They see that the neolo-gists overstep all bounds, and would lead us to the lowest rationalism. Let us pray God, who never slumbers nor sleeps, to protect His church!

REVIVALS.

REVIVALS IN COLLEGES.

The following extracts from two letters just received

from Yale and Amberst Colleges, written by gentlemen in

whom great confidence may be placed, furnish evidence that God is pouring out His Spirit in larger and larger measure upon the Colleges of the land. Amherst is now

added to the list of institutions thus blessed. Let Chris-tians be humble, and earnest, and persevering in prayer;

and greater things will yet be recorded to the praise of

Yale College, March 24.
You will rejoice to hear that about one hundred an transfrie in this institution loge they have truly give themselves to the service of Christ. The interest-still con-

Amherst College, March 23.

I have hardly time to say, before the mail closes, that God in His minute mercy, has again visited this institution. I have this moment returned from our first mering for in-

I have this moment returned from our first meeting for in-quity. More than 20 attended; six or mere are beginning to hope. The work has advanced rapidly since it com-menced; and my main object in dropping this hasty line, is to secure the more fervent prayers of the churches in your city for us. G cease not to wrestle, till all these dear

Hartford and Vicinity .- Last week was a soler

On Thursday evening, there were 20 anxious inqui one meeting and 12 at another.

They took leave of their old house of working, deficient and delightful season with the Baptist Clurch in Hartford. They took leave of their old house of working, dedicated a new one, and received an addition of 12 members. The Hartford Union Conference held their session with them, and celebrated the ordinance of the Supper. No special revivals were reported from the churches since the last meeting, but in some there are hopeful indications of good. On Thursday evening, there were 20 anxious inquirers at

Amherst College, March 25.

[Ch. Secretary abr.]

Middletown, Conn.—Rev. John Cookson, Pastor of a Church in Middletown, in a letter dated March 7, observes, that it is a season of special religious interest there, exceeding,—so far as present appearances warrant the expression of an opinion,—any thing he has witnessed since his residence there. The number of anxious inquirers was increasing. A few moments before writing, he was informed of one, who had hopefully obtained mercy on the previous Lord's-day, while listening to a discourse on the atonement of Christ, and of another in the same family, deeply serious. On the same day, March 6, Mr. C. baptized four persons.

Greenwich, Conn.—We learn by a gentleman residing an this town, that an interesting work of grace has commenced in Greenwich, and also in North Greenwich.

[N. Y. Evan.

Philadelphia.—On the last Lord's day, on the profession of their faith, there were added to the number of communicants in the 1st church under the pastoral care of Rev. Albert Barnes, 17 persons; in the church of which Dr. McAuley is pastor 18; in the church of which S. G. Win. chester is pastor, 14; and lately in the church in which the Rev. James Patterson is Pastor, 10.—In Dr. Lavingston's church 115 persons lately attended his meeting of anxious inquirers.—Philadelphian.

Onondaga County, N. Y .- The Rev. J. I. Ostrom, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Salina, in a let-ter to the Editors of the New-York Observer, dated March 15, 1831, writes as follows:

"Praise the Lord, call upon his name, declare his doings

15, 1831, writes as follows:

"Praise the Lord, call upon his name, declare his doings among the people, make mention that his name is exalted." Is is truly a day of the nighty power of God in this section of our country. The three days' meetings which have been held in this county during the past winter, have, without one exception, been owned and blessed of God, to the quickening of saints, and to the converting of sinners. In most of the congregations where these meetings have been held, revivals have commenced at the time, some of which are now in promising progress. I attended one last week at Manthius. Between 26 and 30 were hopefully converted during the meeting. The number has since considerably increased. Of these converts, some were aheady members of the church.

Among the wonders which God hath wrought, I would now mention his goodness to the church of Salina. Ninety-eight have been added to this church since July, 1827, eighty-three of whom were received from the world. We enjoyed a season of refreshing from the presence of the Lord in March and April last, which added to our communion thirty. In November last this church agreed to hold a four days' meeting among themselves, that is, without help from abroad. During that meeting, a revivad commenced, which has continued through the winter, and at some few periods very powerfully. Fifty three have been added to this church, as the fruits of this work; and a number more stand propounded.

These revivals have also added a considerable number

ced, which has continued through the winter, and at some few periods very powerfully. Fifty three have been added to this church, as the finits of this work; and a number more stand propounded.

These revivals have also added a considerable number both to the Methodist and Baptist churches in this place. A number of Universalists, and other infidels, have here given up their delistic dreams, and embraced the firm hope of the gospel of truth. It deserves to be mentioned that our Bible class, and Sabbath school, have been especially blessed of the Lord. A number of the scholars, and some of the teachers, have been hopefully converted, some of whom have already united with the church, and others probably will at a forme period. It is still a time of considerable interest, and we long God will make yet greater displays of his power and glory among us.

Bridgewater, N. Y.—The Utica Recorder contains a letter from Mr. L. Clark, late of the Oncida Institute, now teacher of a Schott School in Bridgewater, giving an account of a revival in his school. We make an extract. About six weeks past, before any thing of very deep interest occurred, on Tuesday mering the Hit of January, the Lord displayed himself in a manner truly wonderfoi. For a few days some of the Christians in the neighborhood had been gathering faith, and praying for the school. On that marning as I entered my school-room, it seemed as hough the solumnities of eternity were present. In every before had such an overwhelming sense of the presence of God as then. Not a scholar seemed disposed to tooch a book. Although I had never exhorted them in the morning, the seemed to be the time God had appointed for an exhortation; and I attempted to give it; and the sequel proved that God had directed in regard to the course. The school seemed to be like a harp, high-strained and in time. Every scatence seemed to strike a chord that vibrated through the soul, and directed in regard to the course. The school into a prayer merting, and sent out for we or those of the he

ty is still going forward in a very pleasing and increasing manner. He also learns from report, that the good work continues and progresses in Coventry, Warwick, &c.

New Hampton, N. H .- Prof. Farnsworth, Principal of New Hamplon, N. H.—Prof. Farnsworth, Principal of the New Hampton Institution, writing to the Editor of the Christian Watchman, under date of March 21st, says, "The Lord is again visiting this Institution. - - - - Within two or three weeks past, more than usual solemnity has prevailed, and several have given us occasion to rejoice in their behalf. Others are deeply affected; although a large number of the students exhibit no particular appearances of anxiety."

Cincinnate.—A four days' meeting was held in the third Presbyterian church in this city, connecting on Friday, March 4th. This was the anniversary of the dedication of that church. On the Sabbath, 25 persons were admitted to the church, 22 by profession and 3 by certificate. It is now one year since this church was dedicated. It then consisted of 55 members. Since then it has r. ceived an addition of upwards of 280 members, mostly by profession. Four days' meetings, we understand, will be held in the first and second churches commencing to-day. Manifestly the Lord has come nigh unto our city. Instances of conversion have occurred in the third church for several weeks.

[Ch. Journal.

stances, as opium and tobacco .- Among the many causes mentioned, is one we do not remember to have seen made prominent before; it is, "the productions of Bacchanalian poets," songs "amatory and Anachreontic," by which young and ardent persons become "disciples, devotees, and finally victims to the Moloch of Intemperance, disguis the Genius of Festivity." Quoting a passage from Cowley, in which the poet deems it no sin to imit te the earth, the sea, &c. in drinking, the speaker adds : " Yet a man.

Sketches of Domestic Life .- By an Observer. Port land, Shirley, Hyde & Co. 1831. - This volume of 389 pa. ges contains five tales, apparently intended for youth, eni-tled, "The Twin Sisters—Aunt Ruth's Jewels—The Ot-phan—The Broken Stage Coach—and The Mother,"

-For the Boston Recorder THE PRESENT CRISIS.

consisted of \$5 members. Since then it has a ceared as a deal to dispare the common of upwards of \$20 members, mostly by profession. For the Boston Records, which we have been common to the common of the common o

of God and the Redeemer. Did our limits permit, we should be glad to give an example of these applications, which, in our view, are the best part of the work.

Upon the whole, we can confidently recommend this work to every Christian parent, who has children between 10 and 20 years of age. For older scholars in Sabbath Schools, and particularly for Bible Classes, it is peculiarly well adapted; and we see not why it might not be profitably introduced into week day schools. We sincerely hope that the deserving authoress may find encouragement to execute, etc long, a similar work upon the History of the New Testament but more particularly we hope, that she may have evidence that her work is proving the instrument of salvation to many of the rising generation—a réward which we trust she will value above every other. Com.

The Pastime of Learning, with Sketches of Rural Scenes. 12mo. pp. 260. Cottons & Barnard, Boston, 1831.

We dislike the title of this book, because it gives no definite idea of of its object; which is to convey familiar instruction in Botany to the young. Of the execution, however, we are happy to be able to express our approbation. An attempt is made, and not without success, to impart an interest to the subject, by making the nother of an interesting family the principal instructions; the character and education and habits of our people. I want too, Is it owing to our coldness and unbelief, or have we are happy to be able to express our approbation. An attempt is made, and not without success, to impart an interest to the subject, by making the nother of an interesting family the principal instructions; the results of the chapters are episodical, in order to give the reader an acquaintance with the history of this family, the reader an acquaintance with the history of this family.

ious seat," or in any other manner, so as to pledge themselves to repent and seek the salvation of their souls? My difficulty is, that many will be likely to do this, noder the excitement of the occasion, in a state of mod far from composed and deliberate; while they are very ignorant of their matives, and ignorant of the real purport of the pledge they give. Remembering the descriftiness of the human heart, and viewing the natural operation of the predspessing causes, I should expect those to be most ready to promise who would prove the last to fulfil. I should expect a great many cases, that would wring the hearts of ministers and Christian friends with future disappointment. I should expect the most precious and durable from those, who formed their resolutions to come over on the Lord's side, in a more retired and tree sing manner.

I know that some denominations have long bad the labit of pronouncing favorably on the cases of anxious siners as soon as they obtain peace; also of proclaiming them on the spot, and publishing them almoad. I have not doubted too, that there were real conversions among them. But I have advays supposed the fact to be well understood, that a large proportion of converts thus encouraged and amounced, have "fallen away;" and that in the Congregational churches, the practice was generally regarded as highly injurious to the eventful progress of religion. I should therefore be grieved, as at present advised, to find a similar practice introduced among us. It appears to me full early enough to "number the people," after they leve had at least a few weeks to ascertain the nature of their change and give evidence to others.

I will only add, that I pray the God of wisdom to direct all our ministers and churches at this critical moment, to such measures as He will degn to bless to the salvation of multitudes of souls; and my carnest entreaty that they wis dispense the word will find up the law of God in all its satisfiable and event and an anounce of the challes of the salvation of

ultitudes of souls; and my earn spense the word will hold up

dispense the word will hold up the law of tool in all its spirituality and extent, and cut up by the roots the desperate depravity of the wicked heart.

These remarks are not designed to discourage efforts to promote the conversion of sinuers; I would that every minister and every Christian were roused to the most sleeplest activity in the good work, and believe that great results will not come, till we are quickened to duty. I want all that our efforts should tend to promote the cause in the most effectual manner. I do not know that any churches a whose ment is dispersioned to become candidates. All have declined for satisfactory reasons. Among them is our church, who would not have scrupled to have devoted the last years of his life to the service of his way, had he not after an attempt to devote himself to the ardrous work, found that his health would not halve which his health would not halve with the hope of fulfilling its duties satisfactorily. There is also a pleasing religious attention. Mr. Brosson recommends in the mouths of all, and whom our wishes yould have called to the vacant place, if local centered in the mouths of all, and whom our wishes yould have called to the vacant place, if local centered in the mouths of all, and whom our wishes yould have called to the vacant place, if local centered in the mouths of all, and whom our wishes yould have called to the vacant place, if local centered in the mouths of all, and whom our wishes yould have called to the vacant place, if local centered in the mouths of all, and whom our wishes a place of the content of the mouths of all, and whom our wishes a centered in the mouths of all, and whom our wishes a centered in the mouths of all, and whom our wishes a centered in the mouths of all, and whom our wishes a centered in the mouths of all, and whom our wishes a centered in the mouths of all, and whom our wishes a centered in the mouths of all, and whom our wishes a centered in the mouths of all, and whom our wishes a centered in the mouths of all, and whom our wishes a centered in the mouths of all, and whom our wishes a centered in the mouths of all, and whom our wishes a centered in the mouths of all the reported success of the wind the mouth of the the center the lace of the centered in the center of the students exhibit no particular appearance in the students exhibit no particular appearance in the center of the students and the center of th ARRE

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seatic Life .- By an Observer. Port. ide & Co. 1831.—This volume of 389 paales, apparently intended for youth, enti-Sisters—Aunt Ruth's Jewels—The Or-Stage Coach-and The Mother.

# For the Boston Recorder,

PRESENT CRISIS. PRESENT CRISIS.

The present time is a very eventful crises of Massachusetts, and of New-Enghe question is pending, as to human accertained affirmatively or negatively in accertained affirmatively or negatively in accertain the property of the property of the his heritage of the pilgrins shall be left Gilhon on which fell no dew, or as the desert which knows not when good the thing of the pilgrins shall be left Gilhon on which fell no dew, or as the desert which knows not when good the settlement of America, were ren so many places within three or four were so many pouls apparently reconciliated a period. If the work be genuine a several aspects of unusual promise, overments; it is storegping in its operamasses of people, and extending in evided districts of country; it is easns to aided districts of country; it is storegping in its operamasses of people, and extending in evided districts of country; it is storegping in its operaming of the property of the pro

of sin, and sanctify the funntains of sins, and sanctify the funntains of sits the cities, and the colleges, in a It has not been confined to one of the country; although New-York, and District, has been pre-eminently mercial metropolis of that State admins been visited beyond any former were, New-England has received but venly blessing. It is approaching, a characteristics which have been observed by the characteristics which have been observed have an and Hartford, and in Yalestern border; and has become powers we Haven and Hartford, and in Yalestern borders, in the favored country of scenes begin to be wine-seed; and we the western side of Vermont. Quite en told there is a shaking among the and if a great and glorious work leve, it would be althout as life from the contraction of the such a work I New-England. Will there be auch a work I New-England be remembered in testing from the contraction. chand. Will there be such a work New-England be remembered in hing from the presence of the rethes generally receive the effu-grace? These are questions which try professor of religion in all our art. That the Lord is coming near to as abundantly, cannot be doubted, in among us and do many mighty aring man who turns aside only for ches to determine. hes to determine.

for a general revival; or rather

ifor a general revival; or rather sometimes feebly pray for it. If we all know how to obtain it. Our ense, and our prayer importunate must correspond with the magni-work; and our faith in God must and strong. If we would see the ple, we must prepare his way beevery stumbling-block out of the here should be a time of general receivers, it will unquestionably f great searchings of heart, of grief of putting away our abominations f putting away our abonimations hovah. We shall find him, if the heart. I hope, Mr. Editor, xult in any indications of return-are humbled in the dust for all re we have renonnced them fortences at such a crisis, both of believing despondency, and of ork of the Lord.

tiplied in New England at this the characteristics of those in test; will they be premoted by the same features, produce the same ten pleasure of Him, in whose of fike the rivers of water. It luministration, very much on those instruments in the work, esperiastruments in the work, esperias Shall we, then, have "three gs?" Shall we have "anxious o pledges of a determination to the salvation of the soul? Shall ations of the subject to sinners public or private, till they are Shall we speak of apparent conied in New England at this ately proclaim to the world the inwe rapidly introduce new meaurches have been unacquainted, bete succeeded well after a short triill we not have a revival unless we ures; or, if we have one, will it powerful? If we hope and pray-and yet do not put on the new ar-practices of others, shall we act by? I must acknowledge that I nts. I would sooner die than hin-the other hand, I would not mar ouls to their eternal undoing, by ouls to their eternal undoing, by easures or those unfitted to the and habits of our people. I want

on this most solemn and impor w what manner of spirit they are dutions for eternity in that deliber-

esolutions for eternity in that deliberation any circumstances, the time of the period with awakened sinners, sand tendencies to hasty conclusions due these circumstances, must not stiplied?

Il upon auxious sinners to manifest ablicly, by rising, by taking an "anxalter manner, so as to pledge themsek the salvation of their souls? My will be likely to do this, under the casion, in a state of mind far from ate; while they are very ignorant of orant of the real purport of the pledge ing the deceiffulness of the human ing the deceitfulness of the human natural operation of the predispoexpect those to be most ready to es, that would wring the bearts of friends with future disappointment. ot precious and durable fruits from eir resolutions to come over on the

refer resolutions to come over on the refered and trees sing manner, enominations have long land the laborably on the cases of anxious sinners peace; also of proclaiming them on go them abroad. I have not doubted all conversions among them. But I the fact to be well understood, that the processes and announce thus encouraged and announce. the fact to be well unlerstood, that saverts thus encouraged and announgs; "and that in the Congregational was generally regarded as highly in-progress of religion. I should then present advised, to find a similar tong us. It appears to me full early see people," after they have had at ascertain the nature of their change

hers.

I pray the God of wisdom to direct churches at this critical moment, to vill deign to bless to the salvation of d my earnest entreaty that they whe hold up the law of God in all its ind cut up by the roots the desper-

ked heart. at designed to discourage efforts to s of the whole in other regions, may r people to witness their

RELIGION IN BOSTON.

We think we may now say that a cloud of mercy is rest. ing over this city, and that many souls have felt its reviving influence. Several churches observed days of fasting and prayer last week, and others are doing the same the present week. These and other meetings are full; and the amber of inquirers is multiplied, with tokens of deeper anxiety and clearer conviction of sin. We understand that the Orthodox Congregational, Baptist and Methodist de-

# ARREST OF THE MISSIONARIES AMONG THE

CHEROKEES.

CHEROKEES.

A letter from Carmel, in the Cherokee nation, dated on the evening of March 12th, states that a company of Georgia militia arrived at that station, that afternoom, and after taking their position in front of the mission house, three officers entered, and inquired for Mr. Proctor, the teacher of the mission school and secular superintendent of the station. Upon his entering the room, the officers told him he was their prisoner, and immediately took him to a public house kept by a Cherokee, a short distance from the station, where they were to keep him during the night, expecting on the next morning to start with him for some juil in Georgia. While at the mission house, the officers inquired for the Rev. Mr. Butrick, who resides at the same station, but was at that time absent from home on a preaching tour but was at that time absent from home on a preaching tout among the Indians.

The crime of this man

among the Indians.

The crime of this man is, that he was found quietly instructing a school of Indian children, and could not believe that Georgia was right, and would not swear to support her, in her attempt to break down the Cherokee government, and rob the ill-fated Indians of their lands. For this crime he has been seized by a band of armed militia, torn from his wife and family, and is now to be immured the Georgia penitentiary, subjected to hard labor for a term not less than four years.—Communicated.

Correction.—In the seventh paragraph of the article under the head of "American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions," on our first page, there is a misprint of Americans, for Armenians, in some of the first impres-

For the Boston Recorder.

THE BIBLE CAUSE. nicated by J. C. Brigham, Sec. Do. Cor. Am.

Communicated by J. C. Brigham, Sec. Do. Cor. Am. Bible Society.

The general upply.—Those Auxiliary Eible Societies which have not yet reported to the Parent Institution the supply of their respective districts, are requested to make such returns as early as possible, in order that they may be used in preparing the next annual report. Two or three counties in Massachusetts, as many more in Connecticut and in the state of New York, are not reported as supplied. Most of the states at the south and west have many counties from which no definite information has been received. The fulness or barrenness of the next report as respects the "general supply," must depend on such return above been mentioned. Officers of auxiliaries and Rible agents will confer a favor on the Parent Society, by any assistance which they may render in furnishing statements as to the supply of their respective fields of labor. Any returns which shall be made as late as the 20th of Apri will be of service, though they would be more useful at an earlier period.

he of service, though they would be more useful at an earlier period.

Bibles for France.—A benevolent individual has pledged to the American Bible Society, the sum of one thousand
dollars, on condition that nine thousand dollars more are
contributed from other sources, in the course of 1831, for
the same object. This gentleman feels deeply, and so do
many others, that the present favorable opportunity ought
to be improved for pouring the light of revealed truth into
that conatry, which is now in such an interesting and critical situation. If only sixty individuals were to make themselves Life Directors of the American Bible Society, by
payment of \$150 each, the \$9,000 required would be raised, and the tenth thousand secured. Again, if three hundred persons were to make themselves life members of this
society by payment of \$30 each, the \$9,000 would be raised. Cannot this sum be obtained in all the United States?

For the Boston Recorder. FRANCKE.

FRANCKE.

Mr. Editor, "Your subscriber, who wishes to know something of the history of Francke, will find a very interesting and complete sketch of his life and character in the work just published by the American Sunday School Union, entitled "Memoirs of Augustus Hermann Francke." There accompany this very neat volume a fine portrait of Francke, engraved on steel, and also an engraving of the celebrated Orphan House at Halle, of which he was the founder.

I hope this most entertaining biography will find an extensive circulation among the Sunday schools and children of New England.

ANOTHER SUESCRIBER.

# TEMPERANCE AND REVIVALS.

Two facts worthy of especial notice which distinguish the present day, and which call for gratitude from every phi-ianthropist and every Christian, are the very general prevalence of the temperance cause, and the existence of numerous revivals of religion in the western part of this State. The former appears to have been a pioneer to the latter, having removed, so far as it has prevailed, one of the great-est obstacles to the progress of religion. So far as we have noticed, revivals have taken place and been most ex-

est obsacies to the progress of religion. So far as we have noticed, revivals have taken place and been most extensive where the churches have most rigidly adopted the principle of entire abstinence from the use of ardent spirits. In some places where revivals have just commenced, and but few conversions have taken place, we know the principal men in the church have either been opposed to, or have manifested a very culpable apathy in the cause of temperance. It is true, that our knowledge is not very particular or very extensive on this subject. We rather throw out these remarks for the purpose of calling attention and ascertaining whether our suggestion is borne out by facts.

Another thing worthy of notice, which has come under our observation during this revival in this region is, that those who have entertained a hope in the pardoning merry of God, and have returned to their "wallowing in the mire," are those who made a free use of ardent spirits. Indeed very faw of this description hold on their way. We should like to learn how far this has been the case in other places—indeed, whether any who were still intemperate,

notwithstanding the great light which has been shed on this subject, have been hopefully made the subjects of renewing grace, and still give evidence of the genuineness of the work on their hearts.

We are not disposed to say much on this subject at pre-

sent, but we would argo it upon our readers particular notice with regard to these things, and see whether our gestions will not very extensively prove treu .- [ Roch. Obs

# POPERY IN MALTA.

The Rev. Daniel Temple, American Missionary at Malta, feeling a warm interest for his native country, has written a number of valuable letters in reference to the Roman Catholic superstitions, to his friends, the editors of the N. Y. Observer. In his 3th, dated Aug. 12, 1330, he observes, that if Popery could be exhibited in the United States for a single week, just as she appears in that laland from the beginning to the end of the year, with all her pompous processions and her thousand images, with her blazing torches and clouds of incense, with her ten thousand ecclesiastics sucking up the life-blood of a starving population, with her host of blind devotees dragging their clanking chains through the streets, either to fulfil the vows which she has taught them to make, or to perform the penances which she has imposed,—such an exhibition would render unnecessary all efforts to check her progress; excepting with those, who would make paganism itself more welcome than Christianity. On the day before Good Friday, of last year, Mr. Temple saw four or five persons, so habited that they could not be known, passing through the streets from one Mass house to another, with heavy chains made first to each ancle. Another saw more than twenty, similarly circumstanced, performing penances thus, or fulfilling superstitious vows. About one sixth part of the male population of Malta belongs to ecclesiastical or monastic orders. It is remarkable to what an elevation, the Romish church has raised the Virgin Mary in the view of the people. Images and pictures of her are more numerous than of Jesus Christ. Every shop-keeper, and even dram-shops, keep a lamp ever burning in the evening before one of her pictures, in a conspicuous place. It is said too that in the most infamous houses, a lamp is kept burning before one of her pictures, in a conspicuous place. It is said too that in the most infamous houses, a lamp is kept burning before one of her pictures, in a conspicuous place. It is said too that in the most infamous houses, a l The Rev. Daniel Temple, American Missionary at Mal-ta, feeling a warm interest for his native country, has writ-ten a number of valuable letters in reference to the Ro-

## RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

Hampshire Colony Church.—A public meeting will be held at the first church in this town, on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock, A. M. A sermon will be preached, and a church organized, to be hereafter located in Illinois, to which place the Colony are about to remove. It is expected there will be other exercises appropriate to the occasion, and that the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered. The communicants of the first church are particularly requested to attend, as this is an occasion of more than ordinary interest. A collection will be taken up for the purpose of supplying this little church with vessels for the communion table.—The public are respectfully invited to attend.—Northampton Gazette.

Manual Labor Academy, Germantown.-We that a work of grace has commenced in its reviving and renewing power, in the Manual Labor Institution at Ger-mantown, under the care of the Rev. G. Junkin,—that all the pupils, with a single exception, are impressed, and that a number of the inhabitants in the town share in the bles-sed influences of this visitation of the Holy Spirit.

a number of the inhabitants in the town share in the blessed influences of this visitation of the Holy Spirit.

Morning Concert of Prayer.—Six o'clock prayer-meetings are now extensively held in this state, from New-York city to the village of Buffalo. The church bells give notice of the hour; and in many places the meetings are througed. What a delightful season is this for such a concert! How pleasant, just as the natural sun is dawning upon the earth, to feel the Sun of Rightcousness beaming upon us, in the place of Social prayer. Many, however, unnecessarily deprive themselves of this privilege; and possibly it may be said to them in more senses than one—"Awake, thou sleeper; arise, and call upon thy God."

Four Days' Meetings.—These meetings are becoming so numerous that they are past recording. The results from them are wonderful. At a late four days' meeting at Rochester, the revival seems to have received a new impulse. What to think, or what to say, we know not. If they are of the Lord, they will be sustained; if not, they will come to nought. No matter where they are held, or when they are held—a tremendous excitement attends them. Is it only excitement? or does the Lord vouchsafe his presence in every instance?

The Rev. Stephers S. Nelson, of Amherst, Mass. in a recent letter to the editor of the Ch. Watchman, remarks:—"During the winter past, I have divided my time with three vacant churches in this region, Bernardston, Northfield, and Sunderland. In Bernardston, there has been a happy revival of religion. According to the last accounts, nine have been baptized, and about 25 hopefully converted. As many more are inquiring, and the good work is still progressing.

Education Society in Alabora. We

converted. As many work is still progressing.

Education Society in Alabama.—We learn from a letter recently received from the Rev. J. H. Gray, and dated Springfield, Greene county, Alabama, that the Churches under his care have formed an Education Society, of which he is Corresponding Secretary, and have agreed to educate five pious young men who have the Ministry in view. It is designed to formish them board, clothing, books, &c. &c. and to give them an excellent Academical Education in that neighborhood. They have the means and ask for beneficiaries.

ORDINATION.

On Tuesday the 22d inst. Romulus Barnes, Albert Hale, Mason Grosvenor, and William Kriby, of the Theological Institution of Yale College, and Waters Warren, a resident licentiate were ordained as Evangelists, at Guilford, Conn. by the Eastern Association of New Haven County. Mr. Kirby is destined for Illinois, and will speedily remove thather. He will for the present be connected with the College at Jacksonville.

American Education Society.

The regularly quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors will be held on Wednesday, the thirteenth day of April, 1821, at 19 o'clock, A. M. at the Rooms of the Society, No. 52, Washington Street, Boston. An examining Committee of the Board will attend at the same place, on Tuesday afternoon, the day preceding, at 3 o'clock, to examine Candidates applying for the patronage of the Society.

By order of the Board, E. Cornelles, Sec'ry, March 20.

WONTHLY MEETING
Of the Board of Managers of the Mass. S. S. Union.

MONTHLY MEETING

of the Board of Managers of the Mass. S. S. Union.

The Board of Managers of the Mass. S. S. Union.

The Board of Managers of the Mass. S. S. Union.

The Board of Managers of the Mass. S. S. bepository, No. 47 Cornhill, Boston. The next meeting will be, as above, on Tuesday the 5th of April next.

Boston, March 28.

A. Bullard, Secretary.

The Pilgrim Conference of Churches will hold their next The Pilgrim Conference of Churches will hold their next semi-annual meeting, at Plymouth, in the Meeting-house of Rev. Frederick Freeman, on Toesday the 12th day of April next, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

The Plymouth Co. Foreign Missionary Society and S. S. Union will hold their annual meetings at the same place, during the sitting of the Conference.

Delegates from other Conferences are respectfully invited to attend.

Fer order of the Committee,

George Russell, Secretary.

Kingston, March 30, 1831.

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A meeting of the Westerly Temperance Society, in the county of Worcester, will be held at the meeting house in spencer, on the second Wednesday, (being the 13th day,) (April, at 11 o'clock, A. M. An Address by the Rev. Mr. Bond is expected. March 26th, 1831. W. B. BARISTER, Sec'y.

SABBATH SCHOOL REPORTS. Every S. S. and Union, that wishes to see its Report its proper place, in the sixth Annual Report of the Massichusetts S. S. Union, must forward it to the Secretary of aid Union before the 5th of April.

A. BULLARD, See'y Mass. S. S. Union.

Boston, March 23, 1831.

# EMIGRATION TO ILLINOIS.

One company left Boston for Illinois, via New Orleans and St. Louis, in the ship Helen Mar, on the 16th inst. i nutther company, as above, will sail in the brig America, on the 19th inst, and another by the ame route about the 1st of April. Another company same route about the 1st of April. Another company, and probably the largest, will start from Boston on the 21st or 22d inst. and go via New York, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh, and another via Albany, Buffalo, Erie, and Beaver, as soon as the Erie canal is open, which will probably be about the middle of April.

I Beaver, as soon as the Il probably be about the middle of April. Any individual wishing to join either company, can be information of the subscriber, by inquirbtain further information of ng at the S. S. Depository, No. 47, Cornhill Boston, March 18, 1831. A. BULI A. BULLARD.

# SECULAR SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.

Latest from France.—A letter from Messrs. Welles & Green, dated Havre, Feb. 5, states that the Duke of Nemours, son of the king of the French, was chosen king of Belgions by a majority of one; but that the government of France would not accede to it, and therefore the Belgians will be left in the same state of uncertainty as before the election. The writer also expresses an opinion that the Poles will not be able to oppose the immense Russian force marching against them. The Duke of Nemours is in his seventeenth year. When the news of this election was received at Paris, couriers were immediately despatched to the English and other courts.

In the course of a debate in the French Chamber of Deputies on the 5th of February, on the subject of the regulations of the prisons, and the employment of convicts, the Keeper of the Seals said, in reply to some remarks of M. de Tracy, that the government, for the purpose of effecting the establishment of the best penitentiary system possible, had omitted no kind of research, and that at this moment two magistrates had received an appointment to make a voyage to America, so as to ascertain the best organization which has been in operation in that country on the penitentiary system.

Baron Vandersmissen has been promoted to the rank of Banda January Belgium, and is at present the military commandant at Antwerp. This gentleman is son-in-law of Admiral Graves, and a few years since passed a winter in this State.—Charleston Courier.

Poland.—Private letters from Warsaw to Jan. 28th, received at Paris, speak in decided language of the unanimity and enthusiasm of the people. The Dictator had not been visible for some time; it was reported that he had been seized with mental alienation. Reports were in circulation that hostilities had commenced, and that the Poles were victorious

England. - The question of reform was to be brought before parliament on the third of March.

by the government, whole population be-the creter.

[Ch. Walchman, Jones of the Channen Register to Oct. 16, have been re-ceived at New-York. They contain some details of a des-tructive entitiopacke, in the sewthere provinces of China, in June last. Soon after some of the neighboring provinces

suffered from a violent hail storm, and an inundation. A great loss of lives was occasioned by these several visitations. It was the popular belief at Canton, that from 500,000 to 1,000,000 of persons perished by these disasters. Education in Liberia.—We perceive by the Liberia Herald for February, that the Agent and Capacil of that Colony have laid a tax of 50 cents in a hundred dollars on real estate, for the support of schools. This is done in fortherance of the measures adopted by the Board of the American Colonization Society.

Latest from Buenos Ayres.—By the brig Jane, at New-York, Buenos Ayres papers to Jan. 15, were received. A war, says the Journal of Commerce, between the shore Provinces and those of the interior was considered inevitable. The Governor of Chili had officered to act an Mediator in the case, but there was no prospect that the offer would be accepted. The former Republic of La Plata consisted of fifteen federated Provinces, of which Buenos Ayres was one:—but the structure has long since fallen to pieces, and every Province is now "free and independent," (i. e. the country is completely disorganized,) although several of them often act together, as in the present instance, where their interests are coincident.

Guerrero.—It is now reported that the capture of Guerrero.—It is now reported that the capture of Guerrero.—It is new reported that the capture of Guerrero.—but he led to his execution, was effected by tronchery

ent instance, where their interests are coincident.

Guerrero.—It is now reported that the capture of Guerrero, which led to his execution, was effected by treachery.

Guerrero.—The Mexican Congress have granted a pension of \$3000 per annum to the widow of Gen. Guerrero.

In the revolution of parties in Mexico, the court that condenned him to death, may yet be in the same predicament; and may be seen flying from the capital with Bustamente at their head, or arraigned before the republican tribunal of Pedraza. We believe none of the Presidents of Mexico have been suffered to serve their constitutional term, but have been hurled from the executive chair by some successful faction.—N. Y. Stundard.

Latest from Ching.—The brig. Delight has a reined at

al faction.—N. Y. Stundard.

Latest from China.—The brig Delight has arrived at Philadelphia, from Canton, bringing news to Nov. 15. The lifficulties between the English and Chinese had been adusted, and the armed seamen who had been stationed at he company's Factories on the first of November returned to their ships. The Governor had given written assurances of the involability of the Factories. It was supposed hat the Governor would not persist in his demand for delivering up the three Parsees, or expelling the foreign ladies from Canton.

We learn by way of Chagres, Kingston, Jam. and Phila-delphia, that 50 houses were lately burnt at Guayaquil, with a large amount of property, a large proportion of which was British.

A petition signed by 121 inhabitants, has been presented A pertuon rigided by 121 inhabitants, has been presented to the Assembly of Upper Canada, requesting a stop to the introduction of colored people into the Western District, and that the blacks already settled should be "put under perpetual bonds of good security for their good behavior, as well as all foreign renegadoes of whatever color they may be."

### DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

THE ROBBER TAKEN. On or about Sabbath day, the 20th inst. the City Bank at New-York was entered by means of false keys, and large sums of money taken. The bank lost \$130,000, and other companies different sums, to the amount of \$239,000 in the whole. The robber lay concealed till Saturday night lost, when Edward Smith was taken at a boarding house, and \$185,788 of the identical money found in his trunk. Smith had changed his lodgings within a few days, leaving his family, and excited the suspicious of his new landlord by his strange conduct about his trunk. He has been tried for one robbery of a store, and suspected of several other crimes of that nature both and suspected of several other crimes of that nature both here and in England. His wife also has been arrested The bank had offered \$10,000 reward.

here and in England. His wife also has been arrested. The bank had offered \$10,000 reward.

New Orleans.—The population of this city has greatly increased. In 1810, it was 17,242; in 1820, it was 27,156; and in 1830, about 50,000. As to its trade, it is supposed that in this year, there will be probably exported about 100,000 hogsheads tobacco, and 300,000 bales of cotton, besides immense quantities of flour, &c. There is in this city a small Baptist church, an Episcopal, a Methodist, and two Presbyterian churches. Rev. Mr. Winslow labours among the mariners. The Tract cause and Sunday Schools prosper.

The Coloured Population in New York is about 18,000, making about one twelfth of the inhabitants. Something is likely to be done, says the N. Y. Observer, for their spiritual improvement. The Episcopal, Methodist and Baptist churches have each erected a house of worship for the coloured people; but after counting the seats in these houses, and all the seats in the meeting-houses of the whites, 11,000 remain unprovided for. A committee of the Presbyteries of New-York has for the last three years been fostering a little church, ander the care of a coloured people; who was educated in the Theological Seminary at Princeton; and this church has greatly increased. A friend has purchased the house lately occupied by the Luteran church, and offers it for the coloured people at \$12,500. A subscription is to be opened to procure the sum, and \$500 are already offered by two persons.—B.

Emigration to Liberia.—The Managers of the Am. Colonization Society has resolved.

\$12,500. A subscription is to be opened to procure the sum, and \$500 are already offered by two persons.—B.

Emigration to Liberia.—The Managers of the Am. Colonization Society have resolved, that they will immediately commence arrangements for obtaining the necessary funds, and sending to Liberia within the present year, six vessels, from different poets in the United States, on the first days of May, July, September, November, January and March. The first vessel shall sail from New-York, on the first of May; the second from Baltimore, on the first of July; the third from Philadelphia, on the first of September; and the others from different places, whenever such places shall, with the aid of other means at the command of the Society, accure the requisits funds; such places to be designated in due time. They have also resolved, that the Society's Agent in Liberia, be directed to accertain whether settlements can be formed, by colonists from Liberia, and Grand Bassa, Cape Palmas, or the island of Bulma, and upon what terms, and in what manner, a sufficient and suitable territory can be obtained at all or either of those places, and what are the peculiar advantages and disadvantages of those situations, and give the earliest information in his power, to the South on these subeither of those places, and what are the peculiar advanta-ges and disadvantages of those situations, and give the ear-liest information in his power to the Board on these sub-jects. And that in the discharge of these duties, he may (if circumstances permit it) associate with himself either of the physicians now in the colony.

Inhuman.—We observe, in a letter to the editors of a Wilmington N. C. mare, the appropriate partie of the colors of a

Inhuman.—We observe, in a letter to the editors of a Wilmington N. C. paper, the announcement, quite in the way of sporting intelligence extra, that there has been much shooting of negrees in that neighborhood recently, in consequence of symptoms of liberty having been discovered among them. These inhuman acts are kept profoundly secret—wherefore the writer known not.—The companies

Jefferson College .- The Additional Trustees of this

College held a commencement in this city on the 9th instant, and conferred the degree of Doctor in Medicine on thirty-two graduates.—Philadelphian.

The N. Y. Enquirer states that Mr. George W. Erving, appointed Charge d'Affaires to Constantinople, has declined the appointment, and that the President has appointed Commodore Porter in his place. The Hon, Matthew Harvey, late Governor of New Hampshire, has resigned that Office, and accepted that of District Judge of New Hampshire. The District court was held by him at Portsmouth last week. The Hon, Joseph M. Harper, president of the Senate, is now the acting Governor of New Hampshire.

We understand that Mr. Artemas Simonds has been onely elected Superintendent of the House of In-

The Hudson is open, and steam boats ply between New ork and Albany. They have also made several trips from

A new Post Office has been established in the south par-ish of Weymouth. Letters and papers designed for that office must be directed to South Weymouth.—Com. Fire.—A house belonging to Benjamin Bincham, of Canden, S. C. was destroyed by fire on the 4th inst. Two negro children, the property of that gentleman, perished in the flames.

Fire at Rochester, N. Y .- On the night of March Fire at Rochester, M. I stone mill at Rochester was burned, with 12,000 bushels of wheat. The mill was owned by Mr. Hersey Ety, and occupied by Messes. Ford, Bissell & Co. The loss was covered by insurance.

Fire at Georgetown, D. C.—On the morning of March 21st, the house of the Rev. Dr. Balch and four others adjacent were burnt down. The family of Dr. B. were obligated to excape by the garrret windows, and pass along the roofs to the windows of another house.

Fire at Sheueneetown.—The steam boat hotel in this own, and also a steam mill, have been burned down. Distressing.—We were informed a few days since, says the Western Times, published in Centreville, Indiana, by a gentleman traveller, from the West, that during the severe weather, a man about 45 years of age, his wife and six children, and four horses, were frozen to death on the great prairie, in Illinois. When discovered, the mother lay with a small child in her arms—five other children expend her, the fisther with a new and fluid in his hands. lay with a small child in her arms—five other children around her—the father, with an axe and flint in his hands, as if he had been trying to strike fire—a part of his wagon was cut into small pieces for kindling, and all the horses in a heap, stiff in their harness. The name of the unfortunate family, or where they were from, was not ascertained when our informant passed along.

The small pox is apreading on all sides of Georgia—in Arkansas, in Tennessee, in South Carolina, in North Carolina, and in some places in this State, the contagion is said to exist.—Georgia Courier.

Arkansas, in Tennessee, in South Colina, and in some places in this said to exist.—Georgia Courier.

The Lowell Mercury states that two young women, daughters of Mr. Obadiah Richardson, of Dracut, were drowned in Merrimack river on Thursday exening last. They were crossing the river in a boat, in company with their brother, when the boat capsized, and he saved himself by a simpning.

self by awimming.

The Crosby Robbery.—The Salem Register learns that letters as well as verbal accounts have been received from Nantucket, stating that George Crosby, the person whose alleged robbery has for several months agitated the community, has absconded from that island under circumstances which will remove all doubt, if any remained, that the reported robbery was a vile imposition upon the public.

We are happy to say, says the Providence Daily Advertiser, that the experiment of opening the theatre on Saturday aight, was an entire failure. The house, we learn, was very thinly attended—but two ladies were present at the performance.

the performance.

Spurious Wine.—A citizen of New-York, has stated in the Albany Argus, for the information of merchants in the interior of the State, that "There are in New-York several distilleries which are engaged at present extensive ly in brewing spurious wine; and marking the casks in the same manner as the Custom House, excepting the Surveyor's name, for which they have substituted several others; for instance, J. Jackson, T. Underhill, Archinald Mitchell, &c. purporting to be imported into the city of New York and marked accordingly."

Alexander Horking, consisted in the Marianal Court

New York and marked accordingly."

Alexander Hopkins, convicted in the Municipal Court of this city of an assault upon his wife with intent to murder, has been unable to procure bail to sustain his appeal to the Supreme Court; so that he is to suffer the penalty of hard labor in the State Prison for six years.

Warren Bridge. - The argument of this cause before the U. S. Supreme Court for the plaintiff, was conclu-ded by Mr. Webster on the 11th inst.

### MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Dr. Charles M. Windship of Roxbury, to Miss Susan Barker, eldest daughter of George Barker, Esq. of this city; Mr. George Tyler to Miss Harriet Emer; Mr. Henry Lawson to Miss Caroline Bronsdon; Grenville T. Winthrop, Esq. to Miss Frances Maria Heard; Mr. Sumner F. Barrett to Miss Hannah B. Sunner, of Beverly; Mr. Caleb Green to Miss Ann H. Ryan; Mr. An.os R. Hoggins to Miss Lanida Roys.

In Roxbury, Mr. John L. Meder, of Wolfborough, N. H. to Miss Jane, daughter of Dea. Jos. Arnold.

In Salem, Mr. Win. Hunt to Miss Anstress Slocum; Mr. George W. Jenks to Miss Mary Jenks Dodge; Mr. James S. Kinball to Miss Abigail Lane.

In Hopkinton, Mass. Mr. Alonzo H. Keith to Miss Emily Walker.

DEATHS,
In this city, Mrr. Olive, wife of Mr. Edward Glover, 52;
Mrs. Sarah Nesbet, 63; Mrs. Sally, wife of Mr. John L.
Phillips, 50; Mary Sporr, 22; Caty Jones, 50; Ruth
Gould, 38; Wm. Dunn, 38; John Bell, 48; Mr. Jacob

Findings, 50; Mary Sporr, 22; Caty Jones, 50; Ruth Gould, 38; Wm. Dunn, 38; John Bell, 48; Mr. Jacob Seastrom, 45.

In this city, on Friday night last, Hugh and Patrick Levery, Irish farmers of Brookline. They were employed in cleaning a vault on Essex street. On attempting to descend into the vault when nearly emptied, they were sufficated by a deleterious gas and fell to the bottom. Two others, who were drawn out apparently lifeless, were resuscitated and were sent to the hospital for recovery. One of these, it is said, died on Saturday afternoon.

In Lynn, Mrs. Sarath, wife of Mr. Sammel Johnson, of the Friends' Society, 65; Mrs. Sally N. wife of William Chadwell, Esq. 38; Mr. Griffith Jones, 34.

In Salem, Mrs. Mary, wife of Mr. Daniel Hall, 46; Mrs. Hannah Peters, 68.

In Nantucket, widow Anna Pinkham, 60; Isaac W. Whitman, Esq. 41.

In Plymouth, Mr. Stephen Doten, 83; widow Susanna

Whitman, Esq. 41. In Flymouth, Mr. Stephen Doten, 93; widow Susanna Standish, 65.

In Andover, Miss Sarah Abbott, 93 years and 4 months. In Andover, Muss Sarah Abbott, 93 years and 4 months. In Coxackie, N. Y. Mrs. Irren, wife of Epenetus Reed and daughter of widow Irene Hubbard, of Greenfield, Ms. The Hartford Secretary announces the decease in Liberia of the Rev. B. R. Skinner, his wife, and two infant children; the whole family are numbered with the dead. Mr. S. and family sailed from Norfolk in October last; his mother resides in Ashford, Conn.

# SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

sequence of symptoms of therity having been discovered among them. These inhosona nets are kept profoundily secret—wherefore the writer knows not.—Two companies of troops have very lately been stationed there. Surely, this "land of liberty" is a sad mismomer.—Conn. Mir. Chrokeen attom is not a foreign nation in the sense of the Constitution; but a domestic dependant nation, in a state of pupilsge to the U. States, or in a relation corresponding to that which wards have to their guardians. This decision, so opposite to the general expectation, is said to liave been given by Chief Justice Marshall, and Justices Johnson, McLean and Badwin, against Justices Justice THE school at Charles

to sleep out except in cases of great emergency. No ters allowed on Sunday. Terms as at the Charles Convent.

Board, tuition, &c. per annum payable quarterly in advance, Ink, quills and paper, 4,00 Books at the store prices.

ESTRA CHARGES. Each language, per quarter, pay: le in advance, \$6,00

Each languages, Pinno, 1,00
Pinno, 1,00
Painting in Water Colors, 6,00
Painting in Oil, 6,00
Painting on Velvet, Wood and Satin, 6,00
Dorrheater Heights, March 19th.
REFERRECES-Rev. Alona Potter, Boston-Rev. J.
L. Blake, South Boston-Rev. Dr. Gray, Roxbury-Rev.
J. H. Faitchild, South Boston. 3w March 30.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES & MISSES, HARVARD PLACE, opposite Old South, Wash

ington Street.

Miss Boardman gives notice to her friends and the public, that the Spring term in her School will commence on Monday, April 4th.

paonic, that the Spring term in her School will commence on Monday, April 4th.
Instruction is given in Reading, Orthography, Writing, Written and Mental Actihentic, English Grammar, Rhetoric, Geography, History, Composition, Natural, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Drawing Maps, Plain and Ornamental Needlemork, Drawing, and Painting on Paper, Sik, &c.
TERNS \$8 and \$12 per quarter.
A gentleman is employed to teach a class in Latin; a French Teacher will be employed if desired.
References—Rev. Dr. Wisner, Rev. L. Dwight, John Tappan, Esq., Francis Welch, Esq., Dea. N. Willis, Dea. J. Loring, Sanuel Dorr, Esq. Isaac Hall, Esq.
Boston, March 30.

BRAADFORD, ACADEMY.

## BRADFORD ACADEMY.

MALE DEFARMENT.

THE first Summer term of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, April 20, and end July 19. The second Summer term will commence Aug. 3, and end Nov.

Board in good families, including washing, from \$1,50 to \$1,75 per week. Tuition \$4,00 per term.

By order of the Trustees, Jasse Kimball, Sec'y.

Bradford, March 23, 1831.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

The first term commences April 29, and closes July 19.
The second term commences Aug. 2, and closes Nov. 1.
Tuition \$5 per term. Board \$1,75 per week, washing included.
By order of the Trustees,
Bradford, March 23. JESSE KIMBALL, Sec'y.

Bradford, March 23. JESSE KIMEALL, Sec'y.

NEW BOOKS.

HISTORY of Sculpture, Painting and Architecture.—
B, J. S. Memes, I.L. D.

THE THEOLOGICAL CLASS BOOK; containing a system of Divinity, in the form of Question and Answer, accompanied with Scriptural proofs designed for the benefit of theological classes, and the higher classes in Sabbath schools. By William Goeswell.

THE CHRISTIAN MINISTRY, with an inquiry into the causes of its inefficiency, by Rev. CHARLES BRIDGES, B. A. Vicar of Old Newton, Suffolk, and author of exposition of Psalm exix. In two volumes. First American from the second London edition, corrected and enlarged. Just received and for sale by PEIRCE & PARKER, No. 9, Cornbill.

BRIDGES: CHRISTIAN MINISTRY.

BRIDGES' CHRISTIAN MINISTRY.
JUST published and for sale by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington Street,
THE CHRISTIAN MINISTRY, with an Inquiry into the causes of its inefficiency. By Rev. CHARLES
BRIDGES, B. A. Vicar of Old Newton, Suffolk. 2 vols.
12mg.

Pano.

Rev. Dr. Miller in a letter to the Publishers, remarks, "Mr. Bridges is a distinguished clergyman of the Church of England—a man of sterling piety, of the most decidedly Evangelical sentiments, and of a Catholic spirit towards Christians of other denominations. The work is, in my opinion, calculated for general usefulness, but will be found eminently adapted to the use of students preparing for the work of the ministry, and of those already engaged in sacred daties, who, called to that responsible office by the Holy Spirit, desire to show themselves approved unto God Holy Spirit, desire to show themselves approved unto God as workmen that need not be aslamed." March 30.

### MRS. JUDSON'S MEMOIRS,

COMPLETE IN A POCKET EDITION. This interestng work is published by LINGOLN & EDMANDS, complete
of a pocket size, with an account of the Mission continude to the present time. Price 75 cts. 7 50 per doz.
This is probably the most fascinating piece of Religious
Ringraphy which has been offered to the public. It has alseady excited an increased attention to the subject of Missions, and cannot fail to exert the happiest influence whereter it is circulated.

March 16.

INCIDENTS OF PRESIDENT DWIGHT.
JUST received and for sale by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington street,
INCIDENTS IN THE LIFE OF PRESIDENT DWIGHT,
Illustrative of his Moral and Religious Character, designed
or young persons. JAMES LORING, Sabhath School Bookstore

132 Washington-Street, Boston, has just published, price 121 cts single, \$1 per dozen, The BIBLICAL MANUAL, containing brief Illustrations of Various Scripture Tables, necessary for a Clear Understanding of the Sacred Writings. Designed for the use of Sabbath Schools and Bible Classes. By Horace Spalning, Superintendent of a S. School.

# RECOMMENDATIONS.

REGULAMENDATIONS.

From the Rev. Elizar Hedding, D. D. Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Rev. Horace Spalding.

Bear Sir. I have read your "Biblical Manual," and, considering the difficulties of the subjects, and the differences of authors on many points. I think you have succeeded as well as could be expected in a work of this kind. I are of opinion also, that it is well calculated to be meful to children and youth, for whom it is intended.

Respectfully yours.

ELIJAH HEDDING.

From the Rev. James Marsh, D. D. President of the University of Vermant established at Burkington.

From the Rev. ETHRAIM WILEY, of Lynn, Mass. From the Rev. Evidential Wiley, of Lynn, Mass.

Dens in. I have examined the "Beblical Manual," say far as the thirty-sixth page, and must say, I am very much pleased with your plan. I think it does all, and more than all your ride-page promises. I can cheerfully and heartily recommend it as a very useful book for Sathath Schools, but for Frachers especially. Let be Fracher make himse fa caquainted with the "Beblical Manual," (and this may be done in a little time) and be will be prepared to be a useful and pre-finable teach vin any Sabbath School. I hope and trunt, Sir, that your labour will not be in vain in the E. WILEY.

From the Rev. C. Weightt.

truit, Sir, that your innow the Rev. C. WRIGHT.

From the Rev. C. WRIGHT.

Having seen in manuscrive a work entitled the Biblical Manual, by Rev. Horace Spalding. I am of the opinion that it is a valuable addition to the books now in circulation designed to aid the instruction of Sabbath Schools, and that its introduction into these blessed nurseries of religious knowledge will be a great bencht especially to C. WRIGHT.

tion of Sabhath Schools, and that it introduction not necessarily to the higher classes.

C. WRIGHT.

Nempelies, Pt. Sept 15, 1830.

From Mr. JOSEPH W. INGRAHAM, Superintendent of a Sabhath School, & Lecturer on Palestine.

I have examined with some care the "Biblicai Manual," and think it may be usefully introduced into Surday Schools. The Tables are very valuable, and are only to be found in larger books. It contains much information not to be found in any book for children. Your arrange no nt of the Tables will be found more interesting to the children than any other which I have seen. Should you publish it in a cheep form, I think it may be extensively used, and it will certainly be very useful. JOSEPH W.INGRAHAM.

Baston, Aug. 25, 1830.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERS WILLIAM T. EUSTIS, No. 47 and 48 Kilby Street, has just received, by the Mary & Harriet from Liverpool, a complete assortment of HARRIWARF & CUTTIFRY HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

Also by the recent arrivals from Hamburgh, German States, Toilet Glasses, &c. which, with goods previously on hand, are offered for sale at fair prices for cash or on credit. Country traders, Manufacturers and others, wanting goods in the above line are respectfully invited to call.

March 80. ev.2m. March 80. ep2m

March 80. ep2m.

PLYNOUTH, SS. At a Court of Probate holden at Plymouth, in and for said county, on the third Monday of February, A. D. 1831,—An instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of LEMUEL BOURNE, late of Middleborough in said county, deceased, having been presented for Frolate by William Bourne, the Executor therein named; the said Executor is hereby directed to give notice, that said Instrument will be considered and acted upon at a Court of Probate to be holden at Middleborough in and for said county, on the first Twesday in May next, by publishing an attested copy of this order, three weeks successively, previously to said time, in the Old Colony Memorial, printed in Plymouth, and Boston Recorder, printed in Boston, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, for or there appear and shew cause, if any they have, for or against the Probate thereof.

WILKE WOOD, J. Probate.

A true copy-Attest, Jacon H. Loud, Register.

PLYMOUTH SS. At a Court of Probate PLYMOUTH SS. At a Court of Probate holden at Plymouth, in and for said county, on the third Monday of February, A. D. 1831.—An Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of PHEBE OLIVER, late of Middleborough in said county, widow, deceased, having been presented for Probate by William Bourne & Levi Peirce, the Executors therein named; the said Executors are hereby directed to give notice, that said Instrument will be considered and acted upon at a Court of Probate to be holden at Middleborough in and for said county, on the first Tuesday in May next, by publishing an attested copy of this order, there weeks successively, previous to said time, in the Old Colony Memorial, printed in Plymouth, and Boston Recorder, printed in Boston, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, for or against the Probate thereof.

Mithes Wood, J. Probate.

March 30.

## POETRY.

ELIJAH'S INTERVIEW BY CAMPBELL.

BY CAMPRELL.
On Horeb's rock the prophet stood—
The Lord before him passed;
A hurricane in angry mood
Swept by him strong and fast.
The forest fell before its force,
The rocks were sliver'd in its course;
God was not in the blast.
'Twas but the whirlwhind of his breath,
Announcing danger, wreck and death. Announcing danger, wreck and death.
It ceased. The air grew mute—a cloud
Came, muffling up the sun;
When, through the mountain, deep and loud
An earthquake thundered on;
The frighted eagle sprang in air.
The wolf ran howling from his lair,
God was not in the storm.
Twas but the rolling of his ear,
The trampling of his steeds from far.
Twas still pasin, and nature stored. 'Twas still again, and nature stood And calm'd her ruffled frame; When swift from Heaven a fiery flood When swift from Heaven a hery flood
To earth devouring came;
Down to the depth the ocean fled.
The sickening sun look'd wan and dead;
Yet God fill'd not the flame,
'Twas but the terror of his eye
That lighten'd through the troubled sky. At last a voice all still and small, At last a voice all still and small, Rose sweetly on the ear, Yet rose so shrill and clear, that all In heaven and earth might hear; It spoke as angels speak above— And God himself was there. And God himself was there. For oh! it was a father's voice, That bade the trembling world rejoice

## EDUCATION.

EDUCATION IN THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

From Anderson's Greece. The system of instruction established in the IONIAN ISLANDS, must exert considerable influence on liberated Greece, both by affording teachers for that country, and by furnishing a model for imitation. On this account, as well as from its bearing upon the Ionian Greeks themselves, a brief description will be proper.

Duly to estimate the importance of this system to the people of the Seven Islands, we must recur once more to their condition when under Venetian authority. According to a respectable author, the Ionians were not then allowed to establish a national school; and elementary instruction, so far as it existed, fell necessarily into the hands of ignorant ecclesiastics. The poorer classes, that is, the people generally, had neither inducement nor opportunity to study their ancient literature, or cultivate their language. Even the use of their vernacular tongue, the modern Greek, was frowned out of polite circles, as vulgar, Italian was the language of refined society, and of the government; in it the laws were written; in it judicial proceedings were transacted. The more wealthy Greeks sent their sons to Venice or Padua for instruction; and there they were taught how to be Venetian subjects, rather than to be learned, virtuous, and useful men. As if to seduce the Ionian youth into a neglect even of the advantages of those places, they were allowed to purchase a diploma of doctor of arts, upon passing a superficial examination, and producing a certifi-cate that they had completed their private studies. In all the islands, Venetian manners family and local feuds, and sentiments at variance with national and patriotic feelings, were seduolusly encouraged.\*

Under the French, the Greek language was restored to public acts and good society, the Greek religion was fostered, feuds were discouraged, and the schools of Italy and France were opened to the natives of the islands.

The present constitution declares the modern Greek to be the established and proper language of the republic, and that it is desira-ble this language should be the sole medium of judicial proceedings and official acts. Yet, because such an innovation seemed too great to be made at once, all public affairs, with the

afterwards of an university. Accordingly a system of instruction has been devised by the government, and is going into effect in all the islands. It is composed of three parts; viz. classical schools-and an University.

The PRIMARY SCHOOLS are on the plan of mutual instruction. In the principal town of each island there is one, which serves as a model for the others, and for the education of teachers. In the village-schools, the parent r guardian pays one-fourth of a dollar monthly for each child he engages to send to the school. The teacher receives about ten dollars a month. And whenever a sufficient number of pupils is pledged in any village to defray a certain proportion of the expenses, the government sends a master to commence a school. The pupils are engaged for two years. It is not honorable to the peasantry, nor is it promising for the schools, that many parents refuse to meet their pecuniary engagements, until constrained to do so by the civil

In the islands which came under our obser-

the classical schools the special oversight of elementary instruction in their respective Islands-in subordination, of course, to the general superintendent, who resides at Corfu, and is principal of the classical school in that

Most of the secondary schools are of re cent establishment. They occupy a middle ground between the primary schools and the ground between the primary someone young university, and are designed to prepare young men for the latter institution. Each island has one of these schools, in which there were, on an average, somewhat over a hundred scholars. Every school was furnished with two or three teachers. The course of study embraces a period of four years, and the ancient Greek, Latin, Italian, and English languages, with arithmetic, algebra, geography, geometry, and penmanship. The government has printed a specific code of laws in Greek and Italian for these seminaries, from which it appears that more than two-thirds of the student's time is devoted to languages.\* In the Levant this species of learning is more prevalent and more valued, than any other; and indeed, what can be more convenient, or nedifferent tonque, are crowded and mingled together? We repeatedly found young men able to converse fluently in three or four languages, whose minds were nearly empty in respect to all philosophical and religious truth The language most used in the Levant is the Italian; we visited few places in which it was not more or less understood.

The principals of the classical schools receive a monthly salary of sixty dollars, and are required to make frequent reports of the state of the respective institutions to a general committee for public instruction, consisting of one ecclesiastic and two laymen, whose duty it is to watch over the interests of education in all the islands. To be continued.

\* The relative proportions of time devoted to the severa studies, may be indicated by numbers thus: —Ancient Greel 17. English 15. Latin 9, Italian 9, Mathematics 11, Geom etry 4, Geography 3, Logic 2, Penmanship 2.

-From the Education Reporter. SCHOOLS IN GREECE.

A letter from Dr. Korck to the Rev. Mr. Brewer, is before us, pleading in behalf of an itution for the education of Greek orphans, which Theophilus Kairos has proposed to establish in Andros. We have also received an appeal to the philanthropists of America, written by Mrs. Korck. Mr. Brewer remarks concerning the application. "Much as we desire to see the success of the Orphan Institution

wants of our own schools in this quarter, [Symma,] that it is impossible to render any lent character of Theophilus and the nature of his Institution, he had before fully expressd; but could only accompany it with his best wishes, till he should have a permanent and convenient building for their own pupils. He opes the Lord will open the heart of some friend of the orphan, to provide for these des-

titute Greek children in the quiet and seclu-T. Kairos, whom Dr. Korck denominates "virtuous and enlightened," was formerly at Haivali. Mr. Brewer met him at Egina in 1828, and befriended his plan. Since that time, the good man has travelled from island to island, exposed to much danger and suffering; but has not been able to succeed among his country men, partly because they are poor, and principally because he maintains that education should be unshackled. He could not acquiesce in the opinions and measures of the chief magistrate, Capo D'Istrias, and was unsuccessful on that account also. Dr. Korck says, "I am sorry to be obliged to say, that the Greeks in general have still too slavish a mind to differ from those in power. There mind to differ from those in power. There are few but low, mean, selfish spirits, who sell have the highest excellence of Mrs. Regers' character are few but low, mean, selfish spirits, who sell exception of proceedings in the minor courts, were permitted to be transacted in the Italian language for the space of five years. The laws are now published both in Italian and Greek.

The constitution provides also for the general and liberal education of the people. It enjoins upon the government, as one of its earliest and most imperious duties, the institution of elementary schools in the first place, and afterwards of an university. Accordingly a system of instruction has been devised by the and such arts and trades, as will enable them to support the institution, and afterwards them-Primary or elementary schools-S.condary or such a length of time, as will enable him to selves Every orphan is expected to remain repay the benefits which he has received. After he has left, if the Lord put him in easy circumstances, he is expected to put another orphan in the institution, to be educated at his expense. The education will be founded on the scriptures. It is hoped that in a few years the institution will support itself. Mr. Kairos has begun to purchase the necessary ground in Andros, as well for the buildings as tillage, and has commenced to build a house for orphans. This has however exhausted almost the whole amount of his contributions, about 30,000 piastres, or \$2000. He is therefore obliged to look for further help, to the friends of humanity, and those of the real lib-

erty of Greece. My friend, I feel that this

iberty is of great importance also for the

kingdom of Christ. The people are now fast

inclining to bigotry, and a stupid acquiescence

of your philanthropic and Christian benefactions, I feel that my sisterly love and deep gratitude increase daily more and more towards you the true children of God, and I beseech him with all humility to reward you in his everlasting kingdom.

You are aware I think, Christians, that though my country has shaken off the yoke of tyranny, she still bears another equal to it, I mean the yoke of ignorance. This also she wishes to cast off, and thirsts for the education of her children, gratefully acknowledging at the same time your efforts in her behalf.

A certain Theophilus of Andros, formerly Professor at Haivali and a friend of education and morality, has the good intention of establishing an Orphan Asylum in his native country, into which he wishes to introduce at the ne time the Arts and Sciences. His zeal cessary, where so many nations, each with a to form such an institution in Greece, is so great, that he undergoes the greatest fatigues or it. Desirous to make the establishment entirely Greek, owing its existence to the contributions of his countrymen, and that it shall remain free and independent, he travels dur-ing four years from island to island, and all the part of the main land in order to excite his brethren, to interest themselves in this, to God, pleasing work. But having labored that long time, he sees with sorrow, that the present distressed circumstances of Greece are insufficient to enable her to carry on a thing of this nature by herself. He therefore came and begged us to take a part of his care upon us by asking the assistance of our distant breth-ren in the Lord. Being thus made an agent of this institution, I wrote immediately to my father in Odessa, to care for donations from the Greeks in that place; but I had little encouragement. I apply, therefore, Christians, to your philanthropic disposition, asking your Christian help for the instruction of the orphans, hoping that you will not despise the supplications of your sincere sister in Christ, whose prayers, together with those of the Orphans, will be raised to the High One, beeeching Him, the Father of the fatherless, to send down his heavenly grace on your country and to reward you in everlasting life by the gift of His own kingdom. I fervently pray to Him to render me worthy of meeting on in that World, where all his children will rejoice in brotherly union. I subscribe my-

self, in reverence and Christian love, Your humble Sister, Mary Korek. Syro, 3th of Navember, 1830.

Note. Donations to this institution may be enclosed to the Rev Josiah Brewer, Smyrna, and sent to the care of Mr. Langdon, No. 45 India Street, Boston.

OBITUARY NOTICE

Of Mrs. HANNAM ROGERS, widow of Capt. T. Rog-ers, late of Fewkelbury, Mass, Seldom has the grave closed upon a female whose claims ers, but of Yewkelury, Mass.
Soldom has the grave closed upon a female whose claims to public notice are higher than the subject of this memoir. In her death no ordinary loss has been sustained by her relatives and friends and the Christon community. It is but a just tribute to the memory of Mrs. Rogers to say, that nature, or rather the God of nature, had endowed her with an understanding two-numenty strong and vigorous, which was considerably cultivated by reading and reflection. Sustained the subject of the more relative to the word, were striking traits in her character. In her intercourse with the world, in the social circle, and in the more intimate relations of life, she displayed in an unusual degree the amiable and hency-best disposition of the Gospel. If ever there was a woman who might be called amiable and of an excellent spirit, such was Mrs. Rogers in all the relations of fife. If ever there was a heart feelingly alice to the claims of friendship, full of kindness and compassion to all objects of suffering and sortow—the poor, the sirk and the afflicted, such was her locat. What sie was as a mother, they best can tell, who were the constant objects of her uncessing labors, her tenderness, her solicitude, her counsels and her proyers.

The the highest excellence of Mrs. Respect characters, but the highest excellence of Mrs. Respect characters.

To a firm belief in the doctrines of grace, she united a hundle and studied discharge of the duties of religion. Her religion was not of that cold and speculative kind, which tests in mere notions, words and forms, but flowed from a warm and affectionate heart, and prompted to zeal and activity in the service of God.

The rule of her life was the divine law; her object the divine glosy; and her only hope divine mercy.

Bering her lost sickness she was a pattern of patience, and hundle submission to the will of God. Not a marmur or complaint was heard from her lips. On the possibility of her restoration being suggested, she replied with great carnestness. It do not wish it! I am quite as willing to go now if it is the will of God, as at any future period."

She was willing to live to bear all find saw fit to lay upon her, and to die whenever his glory required it. She freely conversed upon her approaching dissolution, and the realities of a future state, and as long as her strength would permit, gave advice to her friends, and in strong and glowing colors enforced that religion which she famil her solare and support when a very earthly object was receding from her view.

From the commencement of her illness she was decade.

her view.

From the commencement of her illness she was deeply impressed with the belief that she should not recover, and, therefore, from that time her thoughts, conversation and conduct were evidently directed to a preparation for death. As her strength failed, the Christian graces shone in her with increasing lastre. Her relatives, and the numerous visitors around her dying hed will long remember her parameter remember for the will of God, her unshaken. tience and resignation to the will of God, her unshaken confidence in the efficacy of the blood of the Lamb, as well as her faithful counsels and admenitions.

In the islands which came under our observation, there were, at the commencement of the year 1829, seventy-five schools for mutual instruction, containing about 2,500 pupils. We gained no precise information as to the number of schools in Cerigo and Paxo, but may venture to estimate the whole number of pupils in the primary schools of the loninal Islands, at that time, to have been not less than 3,000.†

Reading, writing, and the first principles of arithmetic, are taught in these schools; but there is great embarrassment suffered here, as well as in liberated Greece, for want of books.

\*Vandoncourt.\*

The average number of book (girls there were none) in the schools of Cerisonia was 46, of himse 32, of Corfu 36, of Zante 33, of Santa Maura 13. The schools of Santa Maura were among the first textualished. The people of list islands, containing 2,700 scholars. The number of loning Islands, containing 2,700 scholars. The number of all the schools of Cerisonia in the primary schools of the islands, may now be nearly or quite 690.

A late regulation gives to the principals of loving nation; and now that the Lord has prayed in the most ferrent manner for her husband. She loving nation; and now that the Lord has given me as companion in life your friend Dr. Korck, and from him I have learnt more of your pious zeal and humanity, and since I have seen with my own eyes, the benefits poured out on the distressed soil of my beloved country, and our youth receiving the light of education and religious instruction by means of your philanthropic and Christian benefac-

and death. "Blessed indeed are the dead who die in the Lord."—Communicated.

Died at Groton, Mass. on the 11th inst. Mrs. IRENE WILLIAMS, wife of Jacob Williams, M. D. in the 31st year of her age.

Few have been called to pass through more protracted and severe bodily sufferings, than Mrs. W., and few have had grace to sustain them with more patience. Retiring and unobtrusive in her manners, domestic in her habits, she was valued and prized most by those who knew her best. Some years since she had her feelings greatly excited on the subject of religion, and during the recent revival in Groton, they were again greatly earlivened; but she was too snon laid on a bed ef sickness to allow her to profess this chastened hope in Christ publicly; a circumstance which she greatly lamented. Under the most severe sufferings, she calmly watched the approach of death, and after many awful struggles with the great destroyer, died, committing her spirit, like Stephen, into the hands of that Redeemer in whom she had put her hope, and fell asleep with a hope full of immortaity.—Communicated.

[Printers in N. Hamsbire, Maine and Vermont, would oblige a wide circle of scattered mourners, by inserting the above.]

CARDS.

Permit me in your paper to acknowledge the reception of a Certificate, of honorary Life Membership, in the American Education Society, procused by the Geatlemen and Ladies of the people of my charge.—I am desirous of making this acknowledgment, for the two-fold reason of noticing, in a suitable manner, this expression of their attachment to myself and to the cause of our Master, and to encourage in them and others untiring assiduity in well doing.—Fermit me to refer my own people and your readers to Eccl. xi. 1—Prov. xi. 24, 25—Isa. xxiii. S. Barre, March 14, ISSI.

The Subscriber gratefully acknowledges the receipt of S50 from the members of his Society to constitute him an

The Subscriber gratefully acknowledges the receipt of \$500 from the members of his Society to constitute him an amorary member of the Am. Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and \$70 from the ladies of his Society to constitute him a member for life of the American Bible and American Education Societies.

W. Adams.

Brighton, March 7, 1831.

The Subscriber gratefully acknowledges a donation of thirty dollars from the Sophomore Class in Amberst Col-lege to constitute him a life member of the American Bible Amherst College, March 16.

VALUABLE SCHOOL BOOKS,

PUBLISHED by E. & G. MERRIAN Brookfield, The AMERICAN READER: Containing extracts so

ted to excite a love of Science and Literature, to refine the taste, and to increase the moral character.

This work is highly recommended by Rev. Thos. Snell, D. D. Rev. Joseph Vaill, Rev. Alvan Bond, Editors of Mass. Yeoman, N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Boston Re-corder, and others. onder, and others.
The FOURTH CLASS BOOK, Containing Lessons for

The FOURTH CLASS BOOK, Containing Lessons for the Younger Classes in Schools.

The CHILD'S GUIDE: Comprising Familiar Lessons, designed to mid in correct Reading, Spelling, Defining, Thinking and Acting.

The title of the last work points out the objects which we think should be kept in view in forming reading books for children; and we have selfom seen books so well adapted to them. They describe subjects which children can comprehend, in language which they can understand,—and can scarcely fail to interest and instruct, and what is more important, to exert a happy moral influence.

The fourth Class Book we have known used with success. The Child's Guide we think obviously superior in its plan and execution.

[Annals of Education and Instruction.

This little book is compiled on the inductive principle, which we apprehead is the only true philiposchy to be seen.

The following notice is communicated by an instructor of youth who has used the book which here commends, in his town school.

The Child's Guide.—This is a book, which those for whom it is designed can understand. It is also conjuently calculated, while it awakens interest, and improves the mind, to warm the pupil into benevalent and pieus semiments. Were it our province, we would recommend it to the attention of School Committees, Instructers, and Parents. Those who have been trained to the fattention of School Committees, Instructers, and Parents. Those who have not been will be same pan, will not heritate to examine it.

It seems a limitably adapted to fill an existing space in the regular has of rearing books. The rantests appear to have been scheeted, with much care, from the most penular modern publications designed for juvenile readers.

The CHILD'S ASSISTANT, in acquiring Useful and Practical Knowledge.

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